RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIV NO. 215 BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
11 Sept.	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,253

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
11th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
10th Sept.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHARLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
15th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
15th ,,	DAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah steamer or through passengers to Busrah

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	30Aug.	10 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,859	23 ,,	7 Oct
Sydney Maru ..	4,105	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd ,,
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th ,,	7th Nov,

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO :—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for temporary work at a camp dispensary. Only those experienced in giving first aid to accident cases need apply personally to Dr. Dastur at Dehnu Building, Suparibag, Parel.
A R3719

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

A LARGE bakery premises of Nazereth & Bros., at 96, Main Road, Poona, is TO LET. Apply OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, High Court, Bombay.
C R3728

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—A copyright of making Thread and Silk Mantles of gas light and petrol lanterns, with its two new handy machines and medicine of making 3,000 mantles. The buyers may ask for the sample and express their prices of this copyright by the following address up to 1st October, 1926, MHD. MUNIRUDDIN, Gas-light Merchant, Charminar, Hyderabad Deccan.
K R3717

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
dows Street. For Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair and accomplished high caste Hindu girl over 16 years of age, for a Hindu Graduate with a decent income. Apply with photo to Box No. 1807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3731

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 1,500 only on Promissory at 9 per cent. for one year's time, payable by monthly instalments. Required for additional equipment of school seven years' standing. Apply Box No. 1801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 27204

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murriban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CEYLON LACE.—Prices moderate. Write for samples to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3725

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft riskst. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goods, secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent. The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education. Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY. 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27198

WANTED

WANTED—Experienced PIPE FOUNDRY FOREMAN and CUPOLA MEN. Applications are invited from qualified hands, who should send full copies of testimonials stating their experience and salary expected, not later than the 20th instant to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati,
(Mysore Railways).
27292

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 14th inst. that day being a Public Holiday, (KHORDADSAL), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1926.
27274

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 531 for one share No. 14787 of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Govindji Monji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified to the Agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated, 8th September, 1926.
R3730

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 15062 in respect of five Ordinary shares Nos. 355670 to 355674 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Govindji Monji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated, 8th September, 1926.
R3730

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1153 OF 1915.

ANANT GANESH SATHAYA ... Plaintiff.

Versus

DATTATRAYA BHASKER JOSHI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1923, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1. One Gold watch chain,
2. One gold Salla,
3. One pair of small pearl Kudis,
4. Two watches.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

THANA PROPERTY.

All the property, situated within the limits of Nawapada and Pach-Pakhadi, Tarf Thana, Taluka, and Sub-division of Thana and bearing the following numbers.

IN NAWAPADA.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gun.	Assessment. Rs. as. ps.
32	10		1	5½	7 0 0
,,	13		0	5½	0 8 0
,,		7	0	2	0 1 0
,,		12	0	4	0 1 0
,,		14	0	1	0 0 6
,,	8		0	1	0 1 0
,,	9		0	2½	0 4 0
,,	11		0	1	0 2 0
,,	12		0	6½	1 0 0
,,		8	0	1	0 0 6
,,		13	0	1	0 0 6
IN PACH-PAKHADI.					
476	27		0	4½	0-10-6
Total area			1 .	35½	9-13-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
27127 Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 20th day of August 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
27181

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 792 of 1926.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO., LTD., in Liquidation, a Joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 till lately having its registered office at Tamrind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and now at the office of the Liquidator of the Company Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos at Alice Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Vs.

ICHHABAI widow of Bhikhubhai Ramchand of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Goa Street, Modikhana, within the Fort of Bombay at present temporarily residing at Ahmedabad, ... Defendant

To,

The Creditors of Bhikhubhai Ramchand Deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 25th day of March, 1926, notice under order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to all the creditors of Bhikhubhai Ramchand deceased that the plaintiffs abovenamed as one of the creditors of the said Bhikhubhai Ramchand, deceased have instituted this suit against the defendant abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That leave may be granted to the plaintiff Company to institute this suit on behalf of the plaintiffs and all other the creditors of the said Bhikhubhai Ramchand under order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) That the estate of the said Bhibhoy Ramchand, deceased, may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed receiver of the estate of the said deceased Bhikhubhai Ramchand including the policies of insurance or the moneys representing the same mentioned in the plaint herein.

(d) That the defendant may be ordered to make a full and true discovery of the property of the deceased come to the hands of the defendant or which is still unrealized and to render an account of the said property so far as they have come to her hands.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the defendant may be restrained by an order of this Hon'ble Court from alienating recovering or otherwise dealing with the estate of the said deceased including the said policies of insurance or any part or portion thereof.

(i) That for the purposes aforesaid such directions may be given and enquiries made as to this Hon'ble Court may seem right.

(g) That the plaintiff Company's costs of this suit may be provided for.

(h) That the plaintiff company may have such further or other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 12th day of October, 1926.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. PATELL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
27291

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent, This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola,
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KANJI KESHAVJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KARSONDAS GOKULDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Anant Rishi's Wadi in the Registration Sub-district and the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 2802, Old Survey No.—, New Survey No. 2/411 and Cadastral Survey No. 1755 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4516-4517 and Street No. 12, I and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Withoba Shunkar Wurthy, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Morarjee bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1756, on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Sakharam and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rishi's Wadi and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of the Vendor and are now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagor Raghunath Hari Gokhale.

Dated this 6th day of September 1926.

MANTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27284

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahmed Moti, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of contained the deed of Mortgage, dated the 22nd March, 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 10th September, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 441 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75, 76 and 77, New No. A/7891, Old Survey Nos. 1619, 1619 and New Survey No. 1019, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6316, 6317, Street Nos. 22, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39, and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattebhoy, on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Goolamhusein Kassumji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD, CADELL ROAD, MAHIM AND KALACHOWKI ROAD.

Under instructions from the Collector of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises the immoveable properties described in the following particulars on the days mentioned below:—

LOT No. I on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land of Government toka tenure together with structures standing thereon, admeasuring about 240 square yards, situate at No. 1250, Parel Village Road, bearing C. S. No. 379, Ward No. F. 2556, belonging to Sadanand Ramkrishna and standing in the name of Ramkrishna Sakharam.

LOT No. II on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the structures standing thereon, admeasuring about 69, 74 and 201 square yards, situate at No. 9, 9A, 13-15, Cadell Road, Mahim, bearing C. S. Nos. 1014, 1013 and 1011, Ward Nos. G 5368 (1) and (2) and G 5397, belonging to Mr. Ismail Hussein Nasiruddin.

LOT No. III on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of Fazandari land of toka tenure together with the structures standing thereon, admeasuring about 2,629 square yards, situate at Nos. 31A, 31B, Kalachowki Road, bearing C. S. No. 1071 (2 and 3), belonging to Lakhmishankar Kalidas Jani.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Office of the Collector of Bombay at Old Custom House, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

NEXT WEEK
THE
SCARLET STREAK
A Universal's brand new Super Sensational Serial featuring the famous death-ray.
Starring
JACK DAUGHERTY
Supported by
LOLA TODD
AT
CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's Popular Picture
DULARI.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3 P. M.

"LLOYD"
AT
BARGAIN PRICES!
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GIRL SHY.
8 Reels of top-notch Comedy!
RECORD LOW PRICES.
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-
Daily At 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10 30 P. M
NEXT SATURDAY
UNIVERSAL'S BRAND NEW STAGGERING SERIAL
'THE SCARLET STREAK'
THE "DEATH-RAY"
Invention and dare-devilry at its height
CROWN CINEMA
(Universal Picture House)
SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS
THE COMEDIAN WHO MADE LAUGHTER FAMOUS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"WHY WORRY"?
SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS
GREATEST SUPER SIX REEL ACHIEVEMENT.
HAROLD LLOYD
will make you explode with laughter.
You'll get the biggest thrill and biggest laugh you ever had, which is guaranteed to banish all worries.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
TIME:— 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
Special Matinee & Holidays at 4 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.
and
TUESDAY, 14th September at 3.30 p.m.
(BANK HOLIDAYS)
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6. and Gallery Annas 9. Inclusive of Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
SUNDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER AT 6 P.M
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
POET HARINDRANATH
AND
Shrimati Kamala Devi
In a Fantastic and Musical Programme.
INDIAN STREET SCENE
in which both appear in various characters, singing their own compositions.
RADHA AT THE TEMPLE
Offering Flowers and Reciting Poems.
MANI AND JUGLOO
Scavanger and his Wife humourous dialogue.
HARINDRANATH
Reciting his own compositions.
WANDERING MINSTRELS
TAVERN SCENE
An Extraordinary Characterization.
YAMA AND SAVITRI
POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING at Rose and Company, Fort.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

Bombay Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	17.81	+.16
January	18.04	+.19
March	18.25	+.18
New York Noon Call—		
October	17.77	+.12
January	18.02	+.16
March	18.21	+.15
New Orleans 9 a.m.—		
October	17.81	+.14
January	17.86	+.20

LONDON COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Scinde Good	6.95	—.05
Scinde Fully Good	7.25	—.05
Scinde Fine	7.55	—.05
Bengal Good	7.05	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.35	—.05
Bengal Fine	7.65	—.05
Oomra Good	7.80	—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.10	—.05
Oomra Fine	8.40	—.05
Broach Good	8.10	—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.50	—.05
Broach Fine	8.90	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September	9.72	9.68 pnchgd
October	9.59	9.54 —.01
November	9.45	9.41 —.01
December	9.49	9.42 —.02
January	9.48	9.43 —.02
February		9.43 —.02
March	9.51	9.47 —.01
April		9.47 —.01
May	9.55	9.50 —.01
June		9.46 —.01
July	9.47	9.43 —.04
August		9.35 —.03
September		9.27 —.05
Middling Spot		10.34 +.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		17.00 —.22
October		16.95 —.22
November	17.10	16.80 —.20
December		16.72 —.23
January	17.05	16.67 —.23
February		16.65 —.20
March		16.62 —.18
April		16.57 —.18
May		16.57 —.18
June		16.57 —.18
July		16.52 —.18
August		16.52 —.18
Septomber		16.52 —.18
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		.....

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 7.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £123 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10.
National Bank £48 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 7/8.
Conversion Loan £74 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68 3/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58 1/4.
Consols £54 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 7.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7 5/8 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15 7/8 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton—
£21 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-7-6 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton—
£19 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton—
£22 Sept-Oct Shipment Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Sept per cwt	16/4 1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt	16/9
Jan-March per cwt	17

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/1

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/1 3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 18 1/2.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1½	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 8 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		63 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 8 0
Lead Country		24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 7.

Copper English Best Selected £65 1/4.
Copper Braziers £73 5/8.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 guage £16 3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 7.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb—
6l Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rosario Santa Fe per 60 lb—
52/6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Dull due to lower Argentine advices.
Wheat Australian—
54 Sept Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Dull due to lower Argentine advices.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
54 Sept Shipment Sellers.
53/9 Afloat Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15 3/8 Sept-Oct Shipment Offered.
£15 1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Market:—Closed steadier.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18 Sept-Oct Shipment and Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-5 Sept-Oct Shipment Value.
£17-5 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
30/7 1/2 Sept-Dec Delivery Buyers.
31/7 1/2 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.38 3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11
T T Brussels on London	175.62
T T Madrid on London	32.00
T T Milon an London	131.60
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	164.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 7.

Demand Bills 484.93

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 7 7/8d. Buyers.
1s. 8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 7 5/8d. Buyers.
1s. 7 3/4d. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 7.

Silver—China banks sold. Speculators the only buyers. Market quiet.

Spot	28 5/16
Forward	28 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-10 1/2.

London, Sept. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.
PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant
PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

FOR EVERY PURPOSE
—USE—
KIRLOSKAR PUMPS
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST PUMPS.
HAND PUMPS—For Shallow and Deep open or Bored wells.
POWER PUMPS—For Shallow and Deep open or Bored wells.
SPRAY PUMPS—For gardening, washing cars, white-washing etc.
Write for full particulars to:—
K. B. JOSHI & Co.,
Sole Agents—KIRLOSKAR PUMPS.
E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, - - - - Forbes Street, Fort.
BRANCHES—Karachi, Nagpure, Calcutta and Madras.
N. B.—All kinds of Myers Pumps can be had of us at moderate prices.

IN THE TRAIN, ON THE STEAMER, IN YOUR HOUSE, PICNICING, CAMPING, SHOOTING
Cook
with Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S
(M. A. M. D. B. L.) Patent.
IC MIC COOKER
over 3 lacs SOLD.
SIMPLE TO USE, HANDY TO CARRY, CLEAN AND HYGEINIC.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE TO
IC MIC COOKER Co., 29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

THE SORROWS OF SMITH

"I was getting 'fed up' with things," remarked Smith recently to his chum, Brown.' "My wife was always complaining and nothing seemed to go right. She was nervy and rundown, I know, and looked worn out, yet what could I do? Often in trying to mend matters I made them worse, or made her cry.

"Then there gradually came a change. When I got home in the evenings I found her bright and cheerful and ready to sing, or to enjoy a little joke. I did not know what to make of it until the secret came out. Unknown to me she had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the difference they made in her was wonderful. She is never low-spirited now. She enjoys her meals with me and it's a pleasure to get home and chat with her. No. I'm not at the club much now a days."

Any woman who is irritable, nervous and depressed, should face the facts in her own case and see where she is drifting. If you are like this, your nerves are to blame. They must be strengthened, and the only way you can do this is to build up and enrich your blood. If you keep your blood rich, red and plentiful by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you need not endure the trials that afflict nervous, anaemic, run down women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

So go to your chemist to-day and ask for a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

Depilatory Soap.

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

KESARI'S

LODHRA

FOR LADIES' TROUBLES & DISORDERS

Big Bottle Rs. 3. Small Rs. 1-10-0

A GREAT BLESSING

"Your LODHRA works wonders here. Just my wife finished the second bottle. She says it is really a great blessing to her.

(Sd.) K.P.RAMA KRISHNA,
81, No. 1 Type L. Town,
Jamshedpur.

This medicine can be had of al Chemists and from the Manufacturer

KESARI KUTEERAM,

Indian Chemists and Druggists,
Egmore, : : : MADRAS.

Our Bombay Stockists:—
Kaviraj Pichualyers Ayurved Aoshadalaya MATUNGA.

WONDERFUL GERMAN INVENTION

LANOL

The only guaranteed remedy for all sorts of skin diseases as Scabs, Itch, Ringworm, etc., specially invaluable for Chronic Eczema and Painful Sores. It acts like magic in Primary Venereal Sores without any bad after effects. Speedy and soothing effects guaranteed. Be convinced of its wonderful power by a single application only. Price refunded in case of failure.

Price per Phial Re. 1. 3 Phials Rs. 2-8
Postage Extra. *SOLE AGENTS:*

MULLICK & CO.,

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INDIAN MILL LABOUR

THE "BUDLI" SYSTEM.

OPERATIVES' PITIABLY LOW WAGES.

The following is a further instalment of the representation submitted to the Indian Tariff Board by the Bombay Textile Labour Union:—

The Bombay millowners have always complained of the 'badli' system prevailing in the mills. The Union readily admits that a constant change of employees affects the smooth working of the industry but it maintains that the 'badli' system is mostly the creation of the mill officials and that it is entirely in their hands to discourage it. From the preceding paragraphs the Board will have noticed that frequent, summary and arbitrary dismissals and refusal to re-employment are the main causes of the constant change of employees. If suitable remedies are adopted to stop these practices, the Union feels sure that the evils arising out of this system will be greatly minimised.

There are two typical cases in the Union's records which show how the 'badli' system is encouraged by the mill officials. A weaver in one of the mills went on leave for some urgent private work with the permission of the head-jobber who subsequently denied that he had given the permission. He returned to Bombay in time but was refused employment by the head jobber and the weaving master. The manager, on being approached, promised to enquire in to the matter. In the meanwhile, the head-jobber and the weaving master informed the manager that the worker was not doing his work properly, with the result that the manager refused to re-engage him. It may be stated here parenthetically that in this case the charge of inefficiency was levelled against the man 'after' he returned from leave. In reply to the Union's letter in this case, the manager wrote as follows:—

"A day or two prior to his asking for leave from the head jobber, he was definitely informed by the Assistant Weaving Master in the presence of the head-jobber that on account of his lethargic habits and showing very poor results in work, in spite of having been warned and fined on several occasions, a better man would be placed on his looms and he should have to take the option of either accepting a discharge or 'work as a substitute (badli) of weavers in their absence." (Italics ours.)

This quotation will show how the 'badli' system is encouraged by the officials. My Union fails to understand how an inefficient weaver is acceptable to the mill to work as a 'badli' and how he becomes unacceptable as a permanent worker. In the opinion of my Union, the truth lies in the fact that the allegations about inefficiency in this case were not correct and that they were advanced by the manager to justify the refusal to re-employ the weaver by his subordinate officers. A similar case occurred in another mill. The workmen was dismissed by a head-jobber owing to some quarrel between the two; but after some time he was taken up in the same mill as a 'badli.'

"PUTTING OFF DUTY."

There is another method by which this system is encouraged and it is what is called the "putting off duty" method. We have three cases of this nature on our record. The three workers went a little late (by about five minutes or so) to their mills; they were not allowed to enter the mill premises. They went to the mill the next day when two of them were given tickets on which was written that they were put off duty for a week and the third was orally told that he had been given similar punishment for five days. When these cases were brought to the notice of the manager, he tried to explain away the punishments by saying that in one case the so-called "leave" was given owing to "slackness of work" and in the case of the other two "the 'muccadam' and jobber thought it fit to inflict upon them a deterrent punishment." Without going into the merits of the punishment the Union may point out that such "putting off the duty" methods cause change of employees in the mills, against which the millowners so much clamour. In this way the 'badli' system goes on merrily.

In addition to the reasons stated above, there are a few other causes which are responsible for the 'badli' system. There is the illness in the family of the worker in addition to his own, other domestic troubles, family celebrations, social obligations, etc., which force him to remain absent from his mill for a few days and in his absence he has to engage a substitute. This is inevitable. But my Union believes that some of the bad effects arising out of this system can be minimised if some leave, in addition to the weekly holidays that the worker gets under the Factories Act, is granted to him annually and if a few permanent extra workers are engaged in the mills.

The Union desires to add a word more on the 'badli' system; before it proceeds to the next item. By complaining against this system the millowners try to make out that the 'badliwallas' are the most inefficient people. It might have been so about twenty years ago; but it is not so now. As the Board is aware there is a considerable amount of unemployment prevailing in the city and consequently there is a large number of textile workers who is idle. It is from them that the 'badliwallas' are generally recruited. They have some experience of the work which they are asked to do as 'badliwallas' and, therefore, they are not inefficient as they are made out to be.

WAGES.

In the statement submitted to the Board the Bombay Millowners' Association have stated that "as compared with 1910 the wages of mill operatives in Bombay have increased by well over 100 per cent." (page 25.) Hitherto the millowners were in the habit of comparing the present wages of the operatives with those obtaining in 1914. This time they have moved backwards by four years to show that the increase in wages is more than 100 per cent. My Union wonders why they did not move a little more backwards, say by ten or twenty years in which case they could have possibly been able to show a much larger percentage in rise in wages than they have shown now. In the first place, my Union does not think that the figures given in the millowners' statement are correct. It is significant to note that in table No. 22 appended to the Millowners' statement only the index figures of wages are given. It does not give the actual wages figures on which the index figures are based. We venture to request the Board to make thorough enquiries into the figures before they accept them. In the second place, even assuming for a moment that the percentage of increase in wages as given in the Millowners' statement is correct, my Union does not think that the percentage is one of which the millowners should be proud or boastful. By comparing the present wages with those obtaining either in 1910 or 1914 or, for that matter, in any pre-war year an idea is sought to be conveyed to the public that the wages obtaining in 1910 or 1914 were adequate or living wages. But that was not the case. The wages obtaining in pre-war days were not only wholly inadequate but they were not even subsistence wages. They never compared favourably with the cost of living in those days. It is difficult for the Union to place any data before the Board in support of this statement; but it thinks they will get the necessary information from the Labour Office, Bombay, and other official sources. We request the Board to make enquiries before they accept the 1914 figures.

NOT A FAIR COMPARISON.

It is very unfair to compare the present wages with the pre-war wages and jump to the conclusion that they are increased by over 100 per cent. Moreover, my Union is not prepared to accept the figures of pre-war wages as given in the "Report on an Enquiry into the Wages and Hours of labour in the Cotton Mill Industry" published by the Labour Office, Bombay, in 1921. The perusal of the second (1923) report of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the same subject only confirms this view. Paragraph 13 (page 5) of this report explains the methods—two different methods—adopted by the Labour Office in their investigations of the question of wages for their Reports of 1921 and 1923 and points out the defective nature of the 1921 method. Paragraph 26 (page 9) of the second Report explains this point still further, which deserves notice and is reproduced here for easy reference:—

"The methods used on this occasion (1923) and in 1921 for arriving at average monthly earnings have been described in paragraph 13 above. The average monthly earnings for May 1914 are those obtained in the 1921 Enquiry, when part I of the Report contained dual sets of columns for 1914 and 1921. Consequently, the 1914 averages should, theoretically, have been obtained on the same basis as those of 1921. "But it is probable that the figures filled in the columns for 1914 in the 1921 Enquiry Form were often obtained from the Cash Books of the Mills, which would not necessarily give the same results as the Muster rolls, from which the 1921 figures in the corresponding columns were ordinarily obtained." (italics ours.)

The Report then proceed in paragraph 27 (page 10) to give a clear warning about the figures for 1914 as given in the 1921 Enquiry in these unambiguous terms:—

"The 1914 figures must therefore be accepted with considerable caution and treated only as approximations." (italics ours.)

As if this is not enough, the Labour Office in their 1923 Report has thrown some further light on the hollowness of the 1914 figures when it deals in paragraph 58 to 60 (pages 24 and 25) with the difficulties experienced by the Office in arriving at the Real Wage Index Numbers and concluded that part thus:—

"But with the data before us, it will never be possible for us to use either 1914 or 1921 as a base for Real Wage Index Numbers, although this does not imply that for 'other' purposes, the 1921 enquiry was not of value." (italics ours.)

Add to this the footnote to paragraph 60 of the Report and the Board will find that the second Enquiry Report of 1923 by the Labour Office has practically condemned the 1921 Report and the 1914 figures given in it. If read carefully and also between the lines, paragraphs 13, 26 and 60 with its foot note, the above opinion is only doubly confirmed. It is, therefore, clear that the 1923 report completely knocks the bottom out of the millowners' argument when they talk of over 100 per cent. in the textile workers' wages since 1910 or 1914, the wage figures of which year are thus exploded by the authority on which they have put so much reliance.

COST OF LIVING.

In paragraph 88 of their report, the Bombay Millowners' Association have stated that "with the fall in the cost of living since the end of 1920, despite the fact that the industry has gradually fallen from prosperity, no reduction in wages has been made." This is not correct. As soon as the fabulous profits made by the mills during the boom began to decrease, the Millowners' Association declared the discontinuance of the yearly bonus that the workers were getting for five years. The bonus used to be an addition to their wages by 8 1|3 per cent. By depriving the workers of it, the millowners did reduce the wages by 8 1|3 per cent. As regards the cost of living, it is a matter of close investigation for the Board to find out whether it has really gone down. The Union has no data before it on which it can base its own conclusions. The Millowners' Association seem to have relied upon the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number prepared by the Bombay Labour Office. If this is so, my Union is afraid, they have relied upon a source of doubtful accuracy. Here is what the Director of the Labour Office says in his 1923 Report, sub-para 2 of paragraph 58 (page 25):—

'I am not wholly satisfied that the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number is in itself satisfactory,' and the Labour Office is now engaged in a task which has been under contemplation for some time, namely 'the entire reconstruction of the index number on a wider and more locally applicable basis.'' (italics ours.)

With regard to the cost of living index, the Union desires to place before the Board one more point for its consideration Since 1920, the house rents for the working classes have gone high owing to the demolition of a very large number of old chawls. The Union is aware tha there are the Development Chawls which could be occupied by the working classes in place of the old demolished ones. But the rents of those chawls are high and, in some cases, even prohibitive; and the chawls are not, for many other reasons which will be dealt with in a subsequent paragraph, suitable for the workers to live in. The result is that owing to a greater demand on the old chawls that are not demolished, their rents are greatly increased of course, within the limits of the Rent Act. My Union is doubtful whether in calculating the cost of living index from 1920, the increased house-rents are taken into account. It requests the Board to make enquiries into this matter. It will thus be clear to the Board that the arguments employed by the millowners about the 100 per cent. rise in wages and the fall in the cost of living, do not hold water.

(To Be Continued.)

CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT.

(FROM C. M. PAREKH SHARE DALAL.

Jute Shares:—This section showed a downward tendency owing to Hessian remaining quiet at 14/14 and raw material rising to 68/12. Moreover Ailinee, Empire, Kelvin all issued their half-early reports, showing heavy loss. The last two companies paid a dividend of Re. 1/- and Rs. 20/- per share from their Reserve funds. There is no outside enquiry for buying any Jute shares. People think that there will be a good fall after Puja Holidays as many of the companies under Messrs. Bird & Co., will not pay any dividend but will show heavy loss on the working for the half year ending 30.9.26 Our opinion is to wait and watch.

Coal Shares:—There was a good demand with better rates for good investment stocks owing to the continuance of the strike in England

Cotton Shares:—Except some dealings in Bazaar stocks of Dunbar and Kesorams, there was no business in evidence.

Government Securities:—Business was quiet on a small scale as their was no enquiry from Bombay. The rates in all cases remain the same. There is good demand for Central Bank shares owing to rumour that it has earned a very good profit uptill now and will be able to pay higher dividend next time.

Miscellaneous:— Section:—There was a good enquiry for sugar shares while there were some transactions in mining companies at declining rates. Rubber shares are quiet, but the tone is very steady. Bengal Timber has declared a dividend of Rs. 10/- per share for the year ended 30.6.26.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 8.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91-92	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 9
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 16 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 16 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1388 Tata	,,	3 6 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 12 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb	0 15 3
Textile	,,	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Bhadrva:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5-30 p.m. 21/7/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21-6/6. At 5-30 p.m. 21/6/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrva Vaida:—Opening 0/1/0
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/9.
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready:—64/3/0.
Vaida Bhadrw:—Opening 64/2/6. Highest 64/2/9. At 5.30 p.m. 64/2/9.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 64. Highest 64. At 5.30 p.m. 64.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/12/0.
Vaida Asho:—Oepning 1/4/0.
Tone—Market Quiet.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.834 inches (.039 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.771 " (0.59 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.052
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.4 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (2.2 above normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.9 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SE
Velocity " " 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 105 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.56 ")
" " " year 63.93 "

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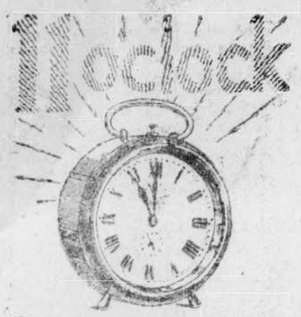

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CRIMINAL TRIBES OF BOMBAY

SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

In his annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925-26, Mr. Starte says, the total population in the settlement is now 12,477 as against 12,605 in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of 128. During the year 201 fresh registered members of criminal tribes were sent by Government under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act to settlements. These represent persons if multiple convictions taken from Bombay City, or the districts or jails. Some of them have an amazing number of convictions recorded against them. One case recently admitted, a Manggarudi, has had ten convictions. He has two wives one of whom has eleven convictions and the other ten.

IN BOMBAY CITY.

The organisation of work amongst the Criminal Tribes in Bombay City proceeded steadily during the year. The police have practically completed their survey and have selected those persons of the worst criminal records for internment in settlements. Work amongst the Criminal Tribes left in Bombay City has been continued and 573 Manggarudis who were living unauthorisedly in various open sites have been brought together in a colony at Dharavi and a day school and a night school have been opened for them. A mission committee under the Rev. Mr. Edwards is looking after the Manggarudis and Bhamptas, and the Kaikadis are being cared for by the Social Service League. Both these organisations are reported to be doing excellent reformative work.

The problem of securing employment for the settlement people during the year was not very difficult, says the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. Employment in mills continued to be the chief source of employment for the settlers as in previous years, as illustrated by the following statement:—

	Men	Women	Half-timers.
Sholapur	836	400	192
Hubli	402	110	38
Gokak Falls	108	124	6
Ambernath	55	30	15

Internal industries such as agriculture, weaving and building work also form a source of employment.

Elementary education is free and compulsory both for boys and girls up to the age of 13 in all settlements. The total number of children in day schools was 2,443.

ABSCONDERS.

The total number of absconders remaining untraced on March 31st was 162. Of these 58 were men and 17 were women.

As regards special establishmments, it is noted that there are now 87 children in the Children's Homes at Hubli, Bijapur and Baramati. Though there are 2,515 children of school-going age in the settlements, it is noteworthy that in very few extreme cases are children placed in the Homes. Such children are either beyond the control of their parents or are orphans with no suitable relatives to care for them or are children of irreclaimable criminals. The Women's Home at Hubli which is a Rescue Home for women from all the settlements continued to be a very valuable aid to settlement work. During the year there were 43 women admitted and 41 discharged.

The total expenditure incurred for the financial year 1925-26 was Rs. 2,79,000 an average expenditure per settler of Rs. 22-1-0 per annum.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

The Mirza Abidhusain, Secretary, Shia Conference wires from Lucknow, Wednesday's date.

"A well-attended meeting of members of the Central Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference held at Lucknow on Sunday the 5th instant, passed a resolution protesting against the amendments made in the constitution of the Shia College by its trustees as prejudicial to the interests of the community and recently sent up to His Excellency the Governor for sanction, and praying His Excellency to exercise his right of veto or withhold sanction, until the special session of the All-India Shia Conference to be held at Amroha on the 12th to 15th October to discuss the present deplorable condition of the Shia College and to devise means to reform the present system, management and the critical situation in the Hadjaz. Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Mohomad Ismail M.L.A., Patna, is elected President of the special session of the Conference".

A Lucknow message says:—"Owing to the absence of the accused in the Kakori Conspiracy case, the trial stands adjourned till Friday, the 10th instant. No authentic information is available about the accused who are on hunger-strike."—A. P.

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"WANTED-THE MAHATMA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to express, through your esteemed columns, my whole-hearted association with the national sentiment chronicled by the signatories of the Appeal to Mahatma Gandhi, published in to-day's "Chronicle", to emerge out of his voluntary seclusion and lead the country once more at this most critical stage of her fight towards national emancipation. Truly have the signatories guaged the unexpressed sentiment of the large mass of our countrymen who are, no doubt, sick of the multiplicity of divergent political parties with conflicting creeds and policies and no less of the deplorably rapid strides that communalism is making. Truly have the signatorits to the appeal read the mind of the nation when they declare, "we are convinced that the country is, even now, nationalist to the core. It only needs a leader who thinks their thoughts, hopes their hopes, feels their wrongs, and fights their battle, without a thought for self. Sir, such a leader is rare; but India is fortunate in having at least one such citizen, to wit, yourself."

While I am, as I have said, in general agreement with this appeal, I have, however, to dissent in one particular from the signatories regarding the causes that seem to have prompted this, of course, very right and wise, course, when they state: "You will, we hope, pardon our pointing out the lesson of the recent happenings in the Legislative Assembly. Because the Swarajists were absent, as a measure of their conjoint protest against the unruffled irresponsiveness of the bureaucracy, the Government dared to hasten with a Bill of prime importance to the material interests of the country, but the Swarajists recognising the immense importance of the Currency Legislation, checkmated them by returning to the Assembly on the fateful day. . . . . And if the latter (the representatives of the people) are threatened with wholesale disintegration, as it seems too painfully evident by the recent attempts at party-mongering by every self-styled leader and spokesman there is a danger that in the next Assembly and Council the anti-Nationalist majority will be overwhelming. The tragedy of the situation, however, is that such a majority will, as a matter of fact, reflect only a very small minority of the people of India."

From the latter quotation, it will be apparent, that the appeal is made on behalf of only one particular party, whatever be its claims and position,—the Swaraj Party,—when the immediate need of the country is national unification, national solidarity by the co-ordination of all the divergent parties with their conflicting creeds and programmes. Here, again, the appeal is not well directed when the central truth remains that Mahatma Gandhi cannot be recalled to the helm of leadership as but a tool of the Swaraj Party, as the present seceders from that party have as much claim on his leadership as the Swarajists, inasmuch as they have stood by him till the Gaya Revolt.

The appeal, of course, is well meant and quite opportune; and I sincerely believe and earnestly trust that Mahatmaji's sympathetic and responsive attention will meet this appeal, and that he will respond readily to the call that "the moment has come when you may, out of your infinite love for the Motherland, make the greater sacrifice than all others you have made hitherto, of forgoing the vow you have imposed on yourself."—Yours, etc.,

C. K. NARAYANA SWAMY.

Sept. 6.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

II.

Sir,—Permit me to associate whole-heartedly with the sentiments expressed in the appeal to Mahatmaji, which has appeared in your to-day's issue. Similar feelings were expressed by me in my article which was published in the "Chronicle" of 2nd June last, and I daresay that the signatories have only guaged the public feeling too accurately when they mention that "we have uttered before you (Mahatmaji) the country's unexpressed wish." The appeal has come at a very opportune moment—just at a time when party wrangles are assuming a most dangerous complexion. But it is doubtful whether Mahatmaji would revoke his plighted vow and come out of his self-imposed seclusion. In case he does not wish to be disturbed before the full term of his vow has run out, it is the duty of the next Congress to send out, without any reservations, a national request to Mahatmaji to resume the leadership of the country. The country at present is at the parting of the ways and there is no leader who is capable of leading her in the right direction other than Gandhiji. I trust, as I have already wished in my previous article, that the country would anoint him as the Dictator once again and obey his behests without compunction.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-BLUFF.

Parel, Sept. 6.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After months of fruitless service in the cause of the Motherland brought on by strife and jealousy among the leaders of parties endangering the existence of the Congress as the one authority to lay down the policy the country must follow to attain its immediate goal—Swaraj—the unexpressed wish of the nation has at last been revealed. Many there must be who thought that one day not too distant the Mahatma would be once more acclaimed to lead the people in the direction as the Hebrew Prophet of old did the Israelites from out of the wilderness. A year of rest, so well deserved, is now nearing its end and the few months preceding it will give the Mahatma time for reflection to assume or not to assume the leadership of the nation. Probably he will accept since service is the first desideratum for a people striving for political freedom. Many there are, too, who still believe that the goal can be attained without solid practical work outside the legislatures and all that they have to do is to vote down this or that law, or supplies, and their object will be realised. As the country has seen, this policy without practical efforts outside the sphere of the legislatures has proved in vain and has only culminated in disruption of existing parties and the birth of new ones all bickering one with the other over this or that clause in their respective constitutions with its inevitable consequence—Chaos! The simple life of Mahatma Gandhi has won the admiration of notable personages in Europe and America, in the other great Asiatic countries, and in the remote African continent, but in India Indians have still to perceive the privilege which is theirs, but which they have not grasped owing to their neglect of the one great thing that matters—Service. Spinning may not be agreeable to men in all walks of life, but there can be no valid objection for men—and women—to take the vow of Swadeshi, particularly in the case of articles of clothing which can compare favourably with the products of foreign countries. Hand-woven or, I would venture to say, mill-made products of India must be utilised. The man who prefers the latter is not a whit behind the former in helping the country's prosperity, if particularly the raw material from which these are made is Indian. Articles of luxury—for the most part foreign—must be eschewed and simpicity of life which is quite another thing from niggardliness made the principal plank in our social affairs. Indians are daily taking to luxury and extravagance, extravagance in dress, in eating and drinking, in amusements, all for self elation and threatening to destroy the very character in the man and reveals his indifference to do the least for the country of which he is not the master. Is this not a position from which any respectable man would try to extricate himself at the earliest moment by the simple expedient of recasting his mode of living to one of simplicity which would be a great help to the next duty required of him—to cultivate a love for the country and help in its securing a position enjoyed by sister States in the Empire. For this work none would be more suitable than Gandhi who is Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi, Sikh and Jew, and therefore Indian to the backbone. Neither of these itself can secure the goal in view, but all of them recognised faiths of India will, if men will so determine, accomplish it.

The time for the youth has come to assert themselves to do national work and for the old timers to make way for them. With the passing away of the old a lot of dogmatic orthodoxy and narrow-minded bigotry will also disappear and then India will be freed from the bane of religious bigotry—the one handicap to her political progress—which is, indeed, surprising in the face of the admixture of so many faiths teaching the sublimest truths. Her only salvation lies in the infusion of new blood under the guidance of Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

LUX.

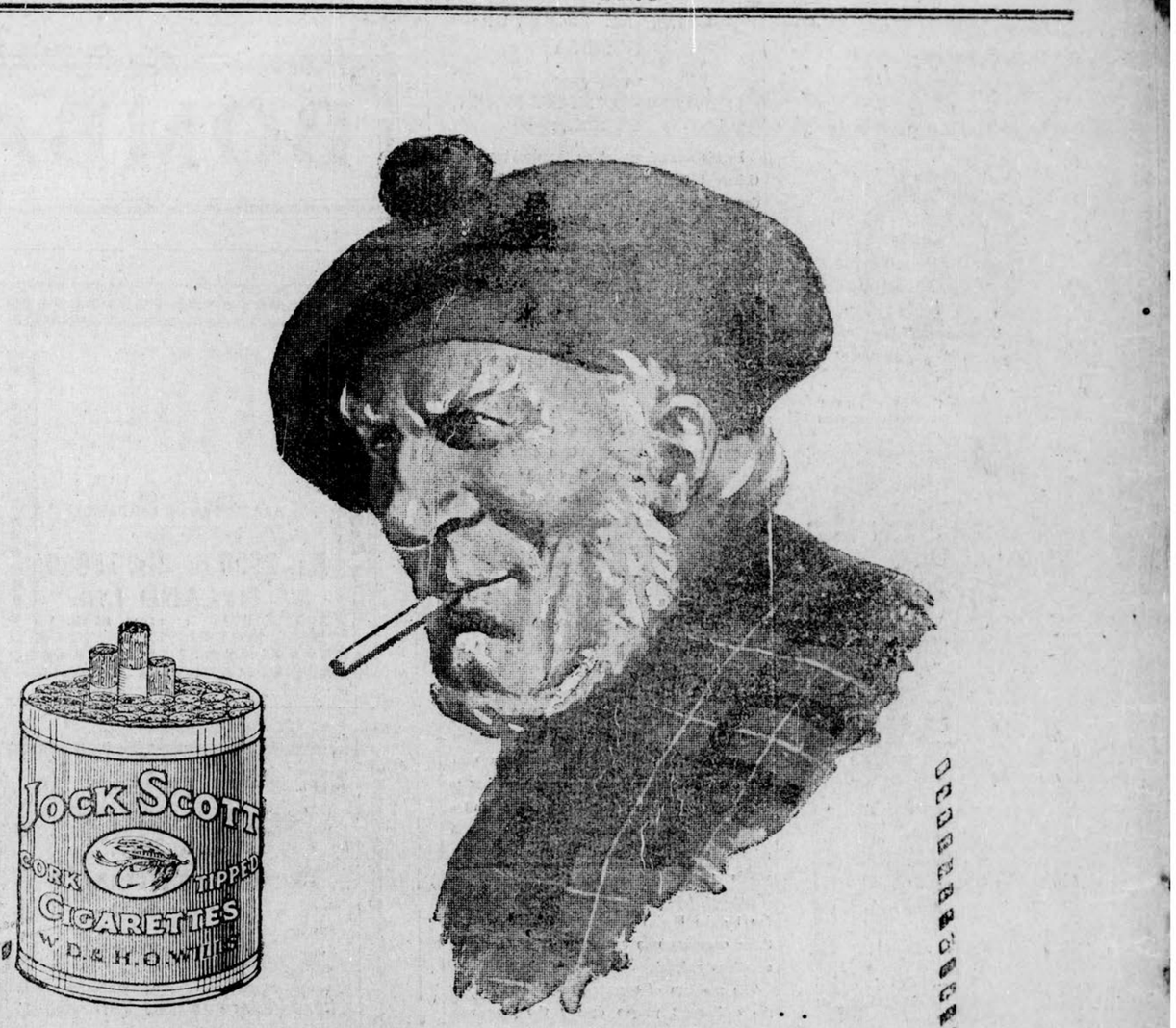
MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Important amendments discussed to-day, during the debate on the Religious Endowments Re-enacting Bill, urged the inclusion of Adi Dravidas, Adi Andhras and other depressed classes within the definition of the Hindu community. The Minister said, that the Bill was only a re-enacting measure which could not undertake to establish rights which did not already exist. Further, these classes were already included in the Hindu fold and did not require statutory provision to claim kinship with the other classes of Hindus. All the amendments were pressed to a division and lost.

It is understood that the Government have sanctioned an estimate of 26½ lakhs as cost for a water supply scheme of the Tuticorin Municipality.—A. P.

Reviewing the police administration in the Madras Presidency in 1925, Government notice a decrease in every class of grave crime except murder. It is a gratification to Government that the Hindu-Muslim tension prevalent in northern India, left Madras practically untouched.—A. P.



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POONA RACES,

YESTERDAY'S HOLIDAY FIXTURE.

AFFABLE WINS GANESHKHIND PLATE

Pleasant weather again prevailed at Poona yesterday when the Third Big Fixture of the season was held. Those who made the trip in the hopes of a profitable afternoon went away sorely disappointed, for favourites again had a melancholy time.

One of the features of the sport was the reckless riding seen during the afternoon and it was not at all surprising that a tragedy culminated the proceeding. McQuade who rode Hurchan came down heavily in the last race of the day, and on enquiries it was ascertained that this rider had been taken to hospital in an unconscious condition.

For many years now race-goers have been spared the spectacle of dangerous riding, but after yesterday's experience it is time the Stewards got busy again.

The big prize of the afternoon went to the Mysore Stable when Affable won very cleverly, thereby atoning for the failure of Radian and Brimstone in earlier events.

After his late run in the Arab Pony Derby Kurdistan was considered a good thing in the Cecil Gray Plate. This bay ran true to his form and cleverly out-pointed Red Prince and fifteen others. The latter gave a very creditable display with his big impost and only went under near home. Amar found the weight a bit trying this time and finished an indifferent fourth, while Favourite dropped right out of the picture after running well till the turn.

Amalfi found both the weight and distance in his favour in the Wanowri Plate where he won an exciting race from Kowkab and Mansoor Beg.

Kowab was left when the barrier ascended but Burn soon overcame the disadvantage and worked his mount to the front. In spite of this Shamlan's Grey was only beaten a neck and it should not be long before a race falls to him. The favourite Mansoor Beg also made a tardy beginning but he came along with his characteristic dash to run Kowkab to a head. Khundil and Peach Bitter ran disappointingly and finished in the bunch a position they occupied throughout.

An interesting duel was provided in the Galway Plate where Heat Wave and Radian contested every inch of the ground up the straight. Harrison's gelding was receiving over a stone in weight and this had quite a lot to do with his victory. The Mysore gelding who is a slow beginner, found the pace set here more to his liking and ran very generously. With Townsend in the saddle Merry Gift gave a feeble display and never looked like materialising.

Those who backed Detective on his last run were on a good thing in the Seistan Plate. The grey reproduced the same sort of gallop and stayed long enough to win from the consistent Sanatogen.

Amood rushed on to third place near home. The race was marred by an accident. Hurchan came to grief at the turn and brought down McQuade who was driven to the casualty room.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250, third, Rs. 750. Terms for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from the country of loading on or since 1st July, 192.5

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's KURDISTAN 9.0 Bowley 1

Mr. Khadevi A. Rehman's RED PRINCE 9-11 Townsend 2

Mr. Ayub Asad's BAIG 9-0 Clarke 3

Mr. D S. Barve's Amar 9-4 A C Walker 4

Also Ran.—Dana 9-4, Favourite 9-4, Saad 9-3, Favil 9-0, Mohul Hill 9-0, Najde 9-0, Cash Box 9-0, Warra 8-10, D. George 8-10, Jthangir 8-10, Shanghai 8-6, Little Wonder 8-6 and Zoba 8-2.

The Race.—A fair start. Shanghai dashed away with a good lead from D. George, Saad, Red Prince and Najde with Mohul Hill last. Kurdistan and Favourite were racing handy. Round the turn Red Prince drew out and looked a winner until collared by Kurdistan who won comfortably by a neck, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time.—1min. 23 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33-8 Places Rs. 19, Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 75.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 13 Places Rs. 10, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 37-8.

Favourite:—Kurdistan.
Trainer: Owner.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Distance 1 mile —

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs.

Mr. D. S. Barve's AMALFI 7-7 A C Walker 1

Mr. S A A Assaleh's KOWKAB 8-12 Burn 2

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG 8-3 Clarke 3

Mr. Khadevi A Rahman's Sultan Beg 7-13 carried 8-0 Dobie 4

Not Run.—Dilawar 9-10 Zulu 9-4, and Mooltan 7-4.

Also Ran:—Adwan 9-10 Silver Thrush 9-10, Trusty 8-4, Khundil 9-1, Rose Hill 8-5, Bucknell 8-8, Peach Bitter 85, Rami 8-5, Ballard 8-5, Maxim 8-1, Nayim 8-5, Amara 7-13, Cheerio 7-10, Telafar 7-7 and Riyad 7-4.

The Race.—Sultan Beg jumped to the front at the barrier rise and led for a space from Amalfi, Riyad and Silver Thrush. In the next furlong, Kowkab who was last out of the gate assumed command and now the order of those following was Amalfi, Riyad and Sultan Beg. "For the first half mile. Silver Thrush, Mansoor Beg and Peach Bitter were badly placed in the bunch. Amalfi and Kowkab continued in front to the end. The former securing the verdict. Mansoor Bey's effort came late and he was just third horse home.

Time. 1min. 52 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 63-8 and Rs. 39-8

Second Tote paid.—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 22.

Favourite Mansoor Beg.
Trainer L H Hewitt.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. (Div I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. J C Galstaun's MADAME SEQUIN 8-7 Riley 1

Mr P B Avasia's WEDDING DAY 8-7 McQuade 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HAPPY SINNER 7-9 S J Meekings 3

Mr. Vivian's Eltonian 9-0 Townsend 4

Not Run.—Glastonbury 87.

Also Ran.—Kaser Girl 8-13, Very Little 8-6, The Sloat 8-0, Lowborn 7-12 Bell's Life 7-12, Starwater 7-12, Foreman 7-11, Free and Easy 7-10 and Four Square 7-10.

The Race.—They moved out to a good start. Kaser Girl flashed out for a space but on settling down Eltonian set a fast pace to Very Little. After a gap came Madame Seguin, Wedding Day and Happy Sinner. They swung round the turn in this order and here Madame Seguin drew out to score comfortably from Wedding Day by 3/4 length. 1 length, Happy Sinner came with a rush to beat Eltonian out of third place by a neck.

Time.—1min. 13 4/5secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 82-8 Places Rs. 31, Rs. 51 and Rs. 66.

Second Tote paid—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 18.

Favourite.—Eltonian.
Trainer:—A. Higgins.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second :Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. Heath's RIVERINE 8-2 Bullock ... 1

Lt.Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's BRITOMART 8-11 Burn 2

H. H. the Aga Khan's SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 9-4 A C Walker 3

Mr. P B Avasia's Barbary 9-1 McQuade 4

Not Run.—Hot Lips 8-0 and Gift of the Glen 7-0.

Also Ran:—Minoo Mahal 9-0, Bel'e Syme 8-10, Puppet 8-0, Silver Charm 7-12 Glenhelicon 7 2 Blue Curtain 7-1, and High Spot 6-12.

The Race.—All except Saintly Sovereigns got away well. Glenhelicon was first into her stride and cut a fast pace from Britomart, Belle Syme. Walker brushed Saintly Sovereign and was well up behind the leaders in the next furlong. Glenhelicon with Britomart in close entered the straight for home where Reverine and Saintly Sovereign came through. Riverine soon settled the account of Britomart and Saintly Sovereign the three finishing in this order.

Time.—1min. 14 4-/5 secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 269-8. Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18-8.

Second Tote paid—Win Rs. 133-8. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11.

Favourite: Saintly Sovereign.
Trained Privately.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000 second Rs. 1,250 third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class III. Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's HEAT WAVE 7-4 Ashwood 1

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-8 S J Meekings 2

Mr. G D Shuttleworth's KILINDINI 7-12 C. Hoyt 3

Mr. Marquis' Tres Facile 7-7 McQuade ... 4

All ran.

Also Ran.—Jovial 9-0, Stung Again 7-7, Charles William 8-13, Dickybird 8-12, Merry Gift 8-11, Special Sprout 8-6, Failty 8 6, Toss Up 8-2 Musk Rat 7-13 and Redcot 1-13.

The Race.—When the field settled down Special Sprout made the running from Heat Wave, Merry Gift and Frailty. Charles William headed the others, Stung Again and Jovial tailing the field. This order continued until the half way stage when Heat Wave headed Special Sprout. Then came Merry Gift, Frailty and Radian. Heat Wave, Merry Gift and Radian entered the straight in the order named and the first named kept on to win cleverly from Radian who put up a hard fight. A late rush brought Kilindini into third place. Won by head, 1½ length, 1½ length.

Time.—2mins. 9 1-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 140. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 20 and Rs. 27-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourites: Radian and Merry Gift.
Trainer: T Harrison.

THE EGLINGTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Mr. E S Godfrey's SHINGLED 7-8 Townsend 1

Mr. J. C Galstaun's PENSACOLA 9.1 Dobie 2

Mrs. F M Garda's LADY THEO 9-4 Ritchie 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radha Piari 7-8 Stokes 4

Not run: Ad Dominum 8-13, The Sloat 8-6 and Kilindini 6-4.

Also Ran.—Bridgman 9-4, Chrysolite 8-8 Proud Chieftain 83, Roseate Air 8-0, Seafire 7-10, Beaver Puff 7-9, and Absorbent 6-10.

The Race.—Lady Theo and Beaver Puff cut the pace. Prominent among the others were Shingled, Pensacola and Proud Chieftain. In the rear raced Bridgman and Radhapiari last. No change in the running took place until the turn for home when Shingled got through to wrest the lead from Lady Theo, much scrambling took place with several horses trying to take their position Bridgman, Pensacola and Radhapiari suffered most. Shingled made the most of her advantage to win from Pensacola, Lady Theo being beaten into third place. Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length short head.

Time.—1min. 28 2-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 27-8. Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 31-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 123, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18-8.

Favourite: Pensacola.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Marquis' STARBOARD 8-2 Behsman 1

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BRIMSTONE 8-6 S J Meekings 2

Mr. J N De Souza's MY REALM 8-8, Townsend 3

Mr. Eve's Cailis 7-11 Ritchie 4

Not run.—Saintly Sovereign 7-3 and Solo Bridge 7-12.

Also Ran.—Vale of York 9-7, Talaat Bey 9-0, Churchtown 8-10, Minority 8-7, Lucky Lad 8-1, Dry Wit 7-11 and Brilliant Lady 7-8

The Race.—A good start and on settling down Cailis forced the pace from Starboard, Lucky Lad, My Realm and Brimstone with Minority last. Past 'three" Starboard, headed Cailis and led Brimstone into the straight. A fine race home saw Starboard gain the verdict by a neck, The same, short head.

Time.—1min. 41 4-/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 199. Places Rs. 35-8. Rs. 16 and Rs. 30-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 17-8 Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 16.

Favourite: Talaat Bey.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustamjee.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 15,000, second Rs 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H H the Maharaja of Mysre's AFFABLE 9-0 Meekings 1

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREENFINCH 8-12 Stokes 2

H H the Aga Khan's FRATER 7-10 Brace 3

Mr. P B Avasia's Fille d'Or 7-9 McQuade 4

Also Ran.—Eddy 8-8, Castor Bridge 7 10, Stone Marten 7-9 and Canterbury Lamb 7-8.

The Race.—Eddy showed out slightly ahead, of Fille d'Or, Affable and Greenfinch. Castor Bridge and Canterbury Lamb whipped in. They continued in this order until the turn where Meekings pushed Affable into the lead. She stayed there to win easily from Greenfinch and Frater whose effort came late.

Time.—1min. 14 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Re. 15 and Rs. 20-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourites: Affable and Frater.
Trainer: Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

THE BURNETT PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in class II S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA-KUMARI 8-11 Barnett 1

H H the Aga Khan's AD DOMINUM 8-6 Brace 2

Mr. A H Shushtary's PILGRIM 7-10 Clarke 3

Mrs. C N Wadia's Ulster Ally 9-0 Bowley 4

Not Run: Penetrate 713.

Also Ran:—L. S. D. 9-0, Grand Excel 8-8, Wasp 8-8, Miss Evans 8-2, Coed Canlas 8-2, Vainqueur 7-8, Rock Tint 711, Sauce 7-8 and Georgina 7-4.

The Race.—Ulster Ally was the pace maker from the rise of the barrier, his nearest attendants being Pilgrim, L.S.D., Ad Dominum and Vainqueur. They raced in this order until the home turn where Krishnakumari came through to join the leaders. In a fine race home Krishnakumari successfully stayed a determined challenge from Ad Dominum whose finishing effort was late. Won by neck, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time.—1min. 43 2-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 284-8. Places Rs. 65, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 79.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 87-8 Places Rs 26-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 33-8

Favourite: Ulster Ally.

Trainer: Kisha Bapu.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 furong.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vasir's DETECTIVE 7-2 S. Black 1

Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN 8-6 A C Walker 2

Mr. D S Barve's AMOOD 8-8 Perkins ... 3

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Farcoq 7-8 M. Hoyt 4

Not Run: Hazim 8-8 and Sannayet 8-3.

Also Ran:—Kadir Hajaz 9-2, Security 9-0, Zoolfakar 8-9, Belan 8-8, Hongkong 8-7, Hurchand 8-7, Sinnan 8-6, Cheerful 8-5, Arabian Star 7-8, Ahyid 8-4, Cossack 8-0, Amanra 7-13, Othello 7-13, Nassim 7-11, Dawood 7-10, Don't Care 7-9, Rex 7-9, Ramban 6-12.

The Race.—Amood made play for the first furlong then Ramban led Amood, Hurchan, Cheerful Sinnan and Sanatogen. At the half way stage there was no change in the leading division but Detective was racing prominently. The turn for home saw Detective come through on the rails with Sanatogen and Amood in chase. Detective easily held Sanatogen.

Time.—2min. 8 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 120-8. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 57.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74-8 Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22-8.

Favourite: Sanatogen.

Trainer: Owner.

CRICKET.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

SELECTION OF HINDU TEAM.

The undermentioned members are elected to represent the Hindus in their match against the Mahomedans in the Second Match of the first round of the Quadrangular Tournament to be played on the Poona Gymkhana ground on the 16th, 17th and 18th respectively.

P. Vithal (Capt.)
J. G. Navle,
S. M. Joshi,
M. H. Chandarana,
L. Ramji,
D. B. Deodhar,
C. K. Nayadu,
L. P. Jai,
S. R. Godambe,
S. S. Joshi,
Baliah Naidu.

RESERVES.

K. G. Pardeshi,
P. Yoganathan,
H. A. Mahale.

SCORER.

R V. Palekar.

FOOTBALL.

GOSSAGE CUP.

POLICE BEAT G I P MATUNGA

The match between the City Police and G. I. P. Matunga resulted in a victory for the former by the only goal scored in the match. They were the better team on the run of the play but their forwards just missed the goal on a number of occasions. Hibbert scored a good goal in the first half and this happened to be the only score. Hewson, as usual, was a particularly sound defender and Dewey and McKenzie were a pair of safe and brainy backs. The forwards did not work so well together but individually they were good while Littlewood, their right winger, seems to have developed the happy knack of lobbing the ball nicely in front of the goal. The Railwaymen lacked life and vigour, a fact which caused their efforts to be frustrated early in their inception. The backs were the redeeming feature of the team, their sense of anticipation saving a bigger victory.

Police ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. Matunga ..... Nil.

Police:—Carter; McKenzie and Dewey; Brown, Hewson and Gulam Ahmed; Littlewood, Duthie, Hibbert, Robinson and Saldanha.

G. I. P. Matunga:—Wood; Brown and Massey; Veevers, King and Thompson; Shannon, Jardine, Benham, Snow and Robinson.

Referee—Q. M. S. Pinnock.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. G. I. P. Parel.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES

LONDON, Sept. 7.

In St. Leger probables, Caissot will be ridden by Carslake and Glen Albyn by J. Taylor. Omit: Wangratta and Norman Duke. Add: Piazzetta (Weston).—Reuter.

ST. LEGER RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept 8.

St. Leger resulted as follows:—
CORONACH 1
GAISSOT 2
FOLIATION 3
—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The following were the results of the cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Yorkshire vs. M. C. C.—The match was drawn. Yorkshire made 349 and 226 runs for two wickets and declared (Holmes 72 and Sutcliffe 109 not out). The M. C. C. replied with 357 (Macaulay six for 82), and 138 for two (Macbryan 55).

Tennyson's Eleven vs. Calthorpe's Eleven.—The match was drawn. Tennyson's Eleven 386 and 179 for six and declared (Brown 71 thus completing 2,000 runs for the season). Calthorpe's Eleven made 311 (Larwood six for 109) and 100 for one (Dales 57 not out).—Reuter's Special.

PARSI GIRL TRACED

Miss Nargees Panveliwalla the Parsi girl aged 16 years who was found missing by her relatives on August 25, last; and who was subsequently traced at Lahore by a letter received from her by her brother, has now returned to Bombay with her brother who had gone to Lahore to bring his sister back. The reason of Miss Panveliwalla's sudden sojourn to Lahore without informing any of her relatives with whom she was living is not yet known.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

8th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.85
To-day's Opening Rate	17.93
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.70
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

8th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9 54
To-day's Opening Rate	9.60
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9 59
Difference	—.05

Khandi Sewri Rs 329-0-0 (Closed) at 2-30 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

BUREAU REPORT.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Condition of Weather	59.6
Estimated Crop, bales	15,166,000
Ginning, bales	695,000

We give below the Bureau Reports, dated 9th and 23rd August, 1926 for comparison:

	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Condition of Weather	69.8	63.5
Estimated Crop, bales	15621000	15248000
Ginning	47749	128000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Jutes:—With a lower hessian and jute market this section ruled turn easier with only a moderate business passing. Towards the close a slightly better feeling prevailed.

Coals:—A moderate turnover resulted at about unchanged rates.

Central Kurkond and Sudamidh preferendes were marked up.

Miscellaneous:—A fair number of transactions were put through at about last prices. Carew sugar however were marked down. Teas:—There was nothing interesting to report. Government Securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations. —3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77|6; 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70, 88|4; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 108|11 s.l.; 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds 1928, 107|2; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 109|2. Banks:—Central Bank of India 26|14; Imperial Bank Contg 372 s.l.; Eastern Bank 84|8 s.l.

Railways:—Barnagt Basirhat Light Railway 99. Jutes:—Alliance 446; Auckland 239; Barnagore 173; Bally 184; Clive 35|11; Empire 48|12; cum. div. s.l.; Fort William 272|8; Hooghly ordy. 72 s.l.; Howrah 39|10; Kamarhatty 561; National 28|8; New Central 525 s.l.; Orient 271|8; Presidency 7|4; Union 538; Waverly 6|8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 9; Burrakur 19; Central Kurkend 16|8; Gopaliehuck 6|14; Govindpore 3|10; Huntodih 3|8; Jainty Central 5; Sendra 16|4 s.l.; Searsole 5|2; Sudamdih pref. 6|8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11|3; Bengal Telephone Ord. 9|2; Tavoy Tin 51 Bengal Telephone pref. 11|7; Indian Iron and Steel 17; Hooghly Flour 46 12 cum div. s.l.; Carew and Co. 78. Rubber:—Changkat Serdangs 9,90 cts; Jimahs 2.65 cts. Teas: —Hattikhira 28; Soom 22|4; Tukvar 33|4. Debentures:—5 1|2 per cent. 1915|35 Chowringhee Property deb. 101; 8 per cent. 1921|36 Titaghur Paper Mills debs. 103; 6 1|2 per cent. 1004|29 Lansdowne Jutes debs. 104.—A. P.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shiling five and thirty-one thirty-two seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A.P.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Before Mr. N. T. Junglewala the Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court, Omar Kadar, a young Muslim employed in a loral mill was plared on charges of kidnapping a married girl named Saghna bai from the lawful shstody of her husband, committing rape on her and stealing her ornaments.

It was alleged that Sagunabai (14) was living with her husband Krishna in a chawl near Worli. She was often going odt on work and had met the accused on several occasions. Once as she was passing by Lalwadi, the accused met her and after offering her some sweets he asked her to accompany him to his place where he said he would give her ornaments, good clothes etc. He had also added that as he was in the employ of the Police Force she would have to work no more for maintenance and if she refused he would forcibly take her away. Attracted by the bright prospects and afraid of the threat given by the accused, the girl accompanied him to Pathar Bunder where they went by a tram car. The girl was kept in the room of Hafizabi an old woman. Her dress was changed and her ornaments were taken away by the accused. He used to have sexual intercourse with her and kept her there as his wife. After about a month, Sagunabai asked for ornaments: and when the accused did not give a satisfactory reply she protested against his conduct. [illegible] used got angry and gave her a slap on her face. Hafizabai drove her out of the room the same day. On being driven out Sagunabai complained to the police at the Palton Road Station who subsequently transferred the case to Dadar.

The accused on being asked to produce defenhe said that he had reserved his statement and defence witnesses for the High Court Sessions.

His worship thought that a "prima facie" case had been made out [illegible] the accused.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year, Shenshahi 1296.

FRIDAY, September 10.

The s.s. "Rajputana," with English mails of 26th August due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 11.

Banks closed: Hindu Holiday, Ganesh Chaturthi and Samavatsari.

The s.s. "Kashmir" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RINGGER CHARLES—Manager Messrs. Volkart Bros. and Consul General for Switzerland on 8th September at St. George Hospital at the age of 53. Deeply regretted Funeral from St. George Hospital at 9 a.m. 9th September.

The "Ziarat" ceremony of the late Mr. Salehmahomed Ellias will take place at his residence at 33, Souter Street, Byculla on Friday the 10th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

A public entertainment by the Samarth Mela (composed of little boys and girls will bt given in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 9 30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regiment A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

All India Afghani Pathan Conference.—Mr. Isakhan Nashtar bin Haji Jehangirkhan, Kalupur, Ahmedabad, requests to be put in touch with those who are Pathans by descent, with a view to discuss with them his scheme of concerning a Pathan Conference.

Recital of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's Poems.—Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will give a public recital of his poems at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Mantri House," French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Saturday (11th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Homayan" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22.9 26 instead of on 14.9 26 as previously notified.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday the 13.9 26.

"Saraswat Brahmin Samaj."—On Sunday the 12th instant, the anniversary day of late Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, LL.D. Mr. Narhar Raghunath Phatak, B. A. will deliver speech on his life in the Samaj Hall, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. V. N. Naik, M. A. has kindly consented to preside. All members of the Samaj and friends and admirers of Dr. Bhandarkar are cordially invited.

Mr. Jinnah on Young India's Future.—There will be a public lecture at 5 30 p.m. today (Thursday) at the Catholic Gymkhana Pavilion at Charni Road, Kennedy Sea Face, by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on the "Future of Young India," under the joint auspices of the Catholic Gymkhana and the Catholic Students' Union.

Through Historic India.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. G. Venkatachalam, Secretary of the Bramha Vidyaashram, Adyar, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Through Historic India" with the aid of magic lantern slides, at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday (14th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Justice Mr. G. S. Madgaoker will preside.

CLERKS UNION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

On Sunday last, a meeting of the members of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society was held under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla. The president deplored the lethargy of the Working Committee on account of which, he maintained, the Society was in spite of its being able to declare a dividend not working satisfactorily. On the motion of Mr. Ranjit some of the old members of the Managing Committee were replaced by others more energetic and Mr. Jhabwalla was appointed President of the Society. After the Honorary Secretary had submitted accounts of the year duly passed by Government Auditors resolutions were passed concerning the Management and a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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NOTICE.

To-day being Parsi New Year's day, the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926.

RECONSIDER THE DECISION

The reply which Mahatma Gandhi has given to the appeal addressed to him through the Press to abandon his self-imposed seclusion and to resume the active leadership of the national movement, is, perhaps, not surprising but it is nevertheless disappointing. It is true, as he says, that he has not actually retired from national work and the period of a year's abstention from work which he has imposed upon himself is fast drawing to a close. The signatories had not overlooked this fact. The point of their appeal to him was that [illegible] national cause was in danger [illegible] the present course, in the next Assembly and Councils the anti-Nationalist majority would be overwhelming and that the tragedy of the situation was that such a majority would, as a matter of fact, reflect only a very small minority of the people of India. "Certainly", the Mahatma says, "I have no faith in the Councils giving us Swaraj". No Congressman, in fact, has any such faith and if a large number of Congressmen have decided to enter them they have done so with a view to create an atmosphere favourable for the exertion of the required pressure to bend the bureaucracy to the national will as well as to prevent those institutions from being used as instruments for national humiliation. For better or worse work in the Council has become an integral part of the Congress programme and it has become so largely through the acquiescence of the Mahatma himself. The prestige and efficacy of the Congress as the supreme national institution fighting the country's battle depend on the successful prosecution of the Council programme. The programme cannot be successfully carried out without the Swarjists securing an effective majority at the ensuing elections. Every member of the Congress is, therefore, pledged to help them to secure such a majority. And the duty becomes doubly imperative owing to the emergence of a new factor which was practically absent at the last elections. And this factor is communalism which threatens, if it is not satisfactorily controlled, to deal to the Congress and, therefore, to the national cause a severe blow from the disastrous effects of which they will take years to recover. It may be that "the Hindu-Muslim quarrels are, in a way unknown to us, a fight for Swaraj". But the appetite for quarrels may grow by what it feeds on and in the absence of concerted efforts to check them Swaraj may be delayed too long. The Mahatma writes: "Lalaji sees no escape from communalism. Panditji cannot brook even the thought of it. Who can say that only one is right?" He himself gives the reply when he says that he has no faith in communalism. If he has no faith in communalism and if, as he says, it is only the educated India that is split up into parties and the millions are uninterested in party complications, is it not fair to plead with him, in the name of these millions, to save them from being exploited, to the detriment of the Congress, under the false cry of "religion and community in danger". Communalism is a menace not only to the immediate programme of the Congress but also to the process of working from the bottom upwards in which the Mahatma is engaged. Recent happenings and the coming elections have combined to afford it the best opportunity of extending its sway. The country's vital interests call for an effective measure to deprive it of that opportunity. The Mahatma's intervention alone can provide that measure. His reply, therefore, cannot be regarded as final. The signatories to the appeal rightly described it as embodying the unexpressed wish of the country. Other steps, such as, for instance, a deputation of leading Congressmen, must be taken to lay that wish before the Mahatma and to appeal to him to reconsider his decision.

"STUFFED SPECIMENS."

The wonder and ecstasy or the dejection and lachrymose references in the majority of the current observations appreciative of the past in art of this country are reactions natural to those whose information or experience of its achievements strikes them with the sense of their first discovery. With the increasing popular attention on the subject the rank and file of the new pilgrims will, as they should, swell. And, their interest will be manifest in expressions and observations made impressive more by their bulk than by their instrinsic significance. The process is natural, if not altogether necessary. There are those, however, whose study of the artistic achievements in the past, whose faith in the present and whose aspirations for the future compel them to cultivate or build up the logic of necessity and to understand and obey the laws of artists' growth. Platitudes or dialectics, sterile and stereotyped, cannot satisfy them. The present and the future of Indian art is to be fought for and won, not to be discussed only. We cannot be, Prof. W. Rothenstein pointedly suggests, "content to sit with folded hands while the singing birds of the countryside are destroyed and then in their stead arrange some stuffed specimens in cases for the education and happiness of the people." Indian artists, in all parts of India, have, as pointed out in the current member of the "Rupam", the Indian art quarterly with an established reputation. "during the last few years showed distinct signs of a new life and, incidentally, have established their right to their great inheritance." It is this right that is being disputed, and disputed usually by those whose interest it is to mistake their ignorance of the artistic conditions in this country as a plea for thwarting artistic progress. The scheme [illegible] of Indian art, known as the Prize of Delhi Scheme, asserts this right and is a demand not merely for an approximate stability of aim in art instruction but also for an appropriate return in value of the national resources spent for what is, at present, only an apology for the systematic development of India art.

It is futile to speak about museums or galleries or institutions or methods for art instruction if the Indian artist is to be deliberately, and systematically denied his opportunities. The "Rupam" has as as can be seen from the extracts published elsewhere, courageously and none too soon registered its "emphatic protest against the hollowness" of the charge that seeks to deprive the Indian artists of their legitimate claims. The Government who can easily overlook "a wastage of 42 per cent., which occurred in respect of red sandstone used in the New Capital works", condone a loss of not less than Rs. 22,772 "due to the Chief Architect altering his original plans for the new lamp posts at Delhi" and recruit a regiment, an extensive and expensive variety, of "experts" from abroad cannot surely, plead with any pretence to logic lack of funds for a modest plan of systematic encouragement, like the one proposed by the Prize of Delhi Scheme, of Indian art. The opportunities for Indian artists suggest the opportunity for the Government of India to prove their good intentions, foresight and competence. It is an opportunity that no civilized Government eager to win esteem can or should miss. The note on the proposed Central Art Institute at Delhi, suggested in the Scheme, addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India marks certainly an important stage in the efforts for a continued and systematic development of Indian art secured by adequate facilities of training and employment of Indian artists. The Government of Bombay, with a promptness worthy of the great cause have not only indicated but recognised the necessity for the nation-wide efforts now necessary to rescue Indian art from chance attention and interminable polemics. Their wholehearted support to the proposals outlined in the Scheme and the equally unmistakable support from eminent men and institutions interested earnestly in the future of Indian art, both inside and outside the provnice, indicate the urgent necessity of concerted action. Indian art has ceased to be the sensation of a season. It is now a live question. The Government of India will have to decide whether the Indian artists are any longer to be denied the opportunities and the facilities they legitimately claim. Instructed opinion in India is no longer prepared to accept "the stuffed specimans in cases". It is determined to see that "the singing birds of the country-side" are protected and prosper.

MANDATES.

The Mandate system of the League of Nations was the subject of a recent debate in London under the auspices of the Anglo-Turkish Society, Mr. H. St. John Philby, the eminent traveller and writer on Arabia, being the principal speaker. We published yesterday a full report of the debate and would refer here only to a few salient features of Mr. Philby's speech. It was hoped at first that the League would be thoroughly representative and would have power enough to deal out justice in cases of international disputes. It was also hoped that the League would really control the policy of Mandates in the true interests of the mandated territories. But both these hopes have been frustrated. England and France have dominated the League far too much and the mandates have been toys in their hands used in their own interests. This point was brought by Mr. Philby as clearly as could be expected from a Westerner. He pointed out that the League Covenant laid down that in the selection of the mandatories the people of the territories should have a voice, but Syria was bartered away to France though the Syrians hated French rule. A Commission was, indeed, appointed to ascertain the views of the people. England and France, however, would not serve on the Commission. America persisted and sent a mission which ascertained that the Syrians, if they were not to be left free as they desired, would prefer an American mandate to an English or a French one. But the report of the mission was suppressed, France had her way and England acquieseed. When Damascus was bombarded, France was at first denounced on all sides and should have been brought to book by the League. But suddenly, Mr. Philby says, the stream of denunciation stopped. Why? The British wanted Mosul and, Mr. Philby adds: "France would be induced to grant it in return for absolution. France yielded to British claims in Mosul".

As regards the rest of Arabia, Mr. Philby shrewdly observed: "Anything left in Arabia worth having was to be divided among the mandatories and the rest would be left to the Arab". Britain even "descended to the meanness of stealing a little bit of useless waste, Akaba, and holding on despite all sorts of protests from the present ruler of the Hadjaz". He thought that the new Mesopotamian policy of 25 years' "protection" only meant that "Britain would never clear out of that land. Britain would follow the usual course, rule them by advice and instruction and then, when they proved themselves fit for self-Government, refuse it". When Mr. Philby expressed the last sentiment, he must have had in mind the fate of Egypt and India.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

— THE OTHER SIDE. —

(BY P. K. ATRE.)

II.

Prof. Paranjpe explains why the method carried seeds of failure with it. "The Direct Method was thrust on Indian schools. Indian teachers never wanted it, most of them have not heard of it. No opportunity was given to them to study the method or to criticise it. There was no demonstration and the method was thrust on schools at the point of bayonet". If the departmental inspectors can be blamed for recommending the method with their "bureaucratic civility" as Prof. Paranjpe says, the teachers can be equally arraigned for showing their acquiescence in the matter. They were too eager to please the Inspectors on whose good opinion depended their "bread and butter". Without any consideration, they rushed into the use of the method and were the first to come out with a cry that it was a failure. So, it is not wholly true that the method was thrust at the point of the bayonet. If they had really wished it, they could have abstained from making a pretext of using it and earning for it a bad name. Is it true that the Indian teachers never wanted it? What method did they really want then? Perhaps the translation method (if at all it deserves to be called a method!); because it is the line of least resistance and does not require any training whatsoever. Is it not true that anybody who has a smattering of English can 'instinctively' teach it by the translation method? Prof. Paranjpe says that most of the teachers have not heard of the Direct Method. We quite agree with him in this. The teaching profession in India is proverbially notorious for its abysmal ignorance of the science of education. What have the teachers heard of? I personally know that many teachers even do not know who Dr. Montessori is, much less they are likely to know whether she is a man or a woman. If the teachers are subjected to a test in general knowledge about their profession, there will be many interesting revelations as to the nature of their stock-in-trade. To say that no opportunity was given to the teachers to study the method will not be just. How many teachers have really availed themselves of the opportunities that the Secondary Training College of Bombay extends to them in this respect? Moreover, there are some institutions in this Presidency, which could have provided opportunities for their teachers to study the Direct Method, independent of the Government efforts, had they really wished it. Conducted on public charity as they are, they could even find means for sending some of their members to Europe for higher studies but could not send any one of them to study the Science of Education, which is the outstanding feature of the Western knowledge at the present time. Where there is a will there is always the way.

Follow Nature.

Prof. Paranjpe suggests two other possible reasons for the failure of the method, either there is something radically wrong with the method or it is not used in India in favourable circumstances. And what are the inherent defects of the method? "One of them", Prof. Paranjpe says, "is that the method is not a faithful imitation of nature, in as much as all her details are not imitated. Nature does not correct the child at every mistake but leaves him to correct himself; but in the Direct Method the boy is corrected again and again, which impedes his progress". The objection can be met thus. The Direct Method though called by some of its admirers as the Natural method is only an 'imitation' of the process of nature. If nature is exactly imitated in all details, it can scarcely be an imitation; it will be natural process itself. The direct methodists only take their cue from nature. Nature's method is for them an inspiring principle rather than an exact guide. They never aspire to imitate nature fully which they well know, is unpracticable as well as undesirable. We cannot leave children to the mercy of the uncertain influences of Nature. Nature's experience are the best but the dearest. They come unorganized and are uneconomic. The educator cannot allow nature to take his place. The best thing for him is "to follow nature". That is exactly what the Direct Methodists do. They select the best points from the nature's process in the learning of mothertongue and carry them over to the learning of a foreign tongue. The important principle in the Direct Method which is imitated from nature's method is the formation of "direct bonds" between ideas and words.

How Time is Saved.

Prof. Paranjpe expresses his doubts as to how the condensation of nature's slow process within a period of 45 minutes would at all succeed. In this respect, it will be well to quote M. Louis de Glehn who has anticipated this objection in his excellent

(Continued on page 11.)

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

A NOBLE OBJECT.

I heartily welcome the formation of the Indian National Union. The Nehru-Azad Manifesto is most timely and important. The three principles enunciated therein are unexceptionable. In fact, if these three principles were recognised by the people generally, there must be no communal problem at all. A Union which is so pronouncedly non-communal and stands for principles which alone can assure the integrity of Indian Nationalism deserves to be cordially supported by every patriot who has the future of the country at heart, and is able to rise above the passions and shibboleths of the day.

"I do not know, however, how it is intended to work the Union. I am not free from doubt if it is advantageous to keep out of the Union every member of any communal organization."

The New Party, it is stated, is to be wholly non-political. While I understand the immediate necessity for the restriction, I doubt very much whether the ideal it has set before itself can find its fulfilment without its expression in politics. The political aspects of the problem are of fundamental importance and interwoven with the rest. A National consciousness cannot be established without fighting against communalism in every matter that vitally concerns the Nation's well-being. I hope this aspect of the problem will not fail to receive the consideration it demands.

May this National Union designed for the sake of creating unity among communities, be also the harbinger of a wider and more potent unity between political parties and mould the diverse creeds and political parties of this vast contry into one.

S.M. CHITNAVIS.

Nagpur.

NEGATION OF NATIONALISM.

I welcome heartily this pronouncement on behalf of some leading members of both the communities. The greatest danger to India lately has been both the sphinx-like attitude of those who can do something to alleviate this abominable state of civil war, or the attitude of Ravanaya Swasti Ramaya Swasti (hail to Ravana, hail to Rama) of the weak minded but influential persons.

It is only from Behar that one hears a definite stand taken and pronouncement made, as regards for example, Pabna atrocities. To me, it seems, this political, civil and religious war will not end unless law and possible methods of conversion, rape on women, and iconoslasm are severely condemned dealt with and given up. These new species of religious fanatics must be hunted out by the Government or boycotted by Society. To day I find responsible nd educated persons encouraging or sheltering these men.

Due political rights and share in the administration of the country must be given to all communities on the principles of proportional representation. No false sense of past associations or present weight should out weigh this principle. Democracy cannot be worked out on weighted numbers, or water tight electoral compartments. In polities where the common civil and political interests of all the members of a State are weighed, regulated or are at stake, people must choose representatives or officers who enjoy the confidence of all and not those who will be enemies to one another and carry on the brutish war of selfish interests in the councils and offices of the realm which are places of trust, and hearty association.

Religion must become a matter of personal devotion and service of God and man, and not follow the old political method of encroachment, annexation, and extermination of neighbours. This attitude is the most serious obstacle to any civil life or national consciousness. The idea of Kaffir or Antyaja and a perpetual war against him civilly, politically, economically and religiously is the greatest fraud a religion can hold, appreciate and propagate. Today the world is not so superstitious and, unscientific or unconscious as to require these low methods of raising the standard of morality, or social life with the fire or sword of religion. There are other educational ways of reform social or religious. Man is not a beast to be forcibly brought from one religious pen and tied in another. The correct ideas of God and life are not the charter of any one community or caste. The world now knows more and better of its whole life and various manifestations in a proper perspective. Therefore this idea of extermination of one religion by the other must be given up. It is only a proper education which will bring correct views and convictions about religion.

Time has arrived to create common clubs and associations where ideas of hatred born out of religious differences or castes will not arise and where the peace, prosperity and progress of the country will alone be considered, and a heart to heart talk and association can be had. Communalism is not only a negation of nationalism but it destroys all civic life or peaceful life amongst neighbours and it becomes a war of each against all—where life, liberty, property and honour of women are not at all safe.

I wish all success to the new endeavours on behalf of national unity and consciousness as indicated in this Manifesto of lead ers.

S.V. PUNTAMBEKAR.

Benares.

Notes of the Day.

Fine Sentiments.

In th eexpression of high-falutin sentiments there was evidently keen competition between the Czecho-Slovak Premier, Dr. Benes, who gave the inaugural address at the League's Assembly Session on Tuesday and M. Nintchitch, the Yugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, who addressed it on his election as its President. The election of the latter to the chairmanship of this year's session of the Assembly shows that French diplomacy has succeeded in casting its net effectively over all the States of the Little Entente. France has managed to humour them into the belief that they are of great importance to the preservation of European peace, which in practice means the continuance of the balance of power in international politics, in favour of France and her great ally in manipulating the League, England. A fine compliment was paid to Germany by the new President who welcomed the "imminent presence of an additional great nation among us" but Dr. Stresemann and his colleagues will soon have to find allies at the League table who will help Germany to maintain a position there of self respect and real independence. There are suggestions in the German Press that more sympathetic relations in regard to international policy between Spain and Italy and Germany are not an impossibility.

After You, Please.

Dr. Benes talked blandly about conciliation and arbitration and the problem of disarmament which he declared was appreciably nearer its goal after the League had concerned itself with it. How very far away the goal is, can be realised from reading between the lines of the report of the Preparatory Conference on Disarmament which finished its labours two months ago and brought out the fact that no single European Power, nor Japan, was willing to make effective reduction in its fighting forces whether on land, or sea or in air. The tendency on the part of the Great Powers is in fact to build ships of reduced tonnage but of higher potency as engines of destruction. In preaching disarmament to the other every Power is agreed, but when it comes to taking action, it is a case of—after you, please.

Changed Attitude.

The coal-owners in England have seen the wisdom of not flouting the suggestion of the Baldwin Government that they must reconsider their position in regard to the national agreement insisted upon by the miners. Their representatives, although they endorsed the standpoint of Mr. Evan Williams that such an agreement was injurious to their interests on the ground that there had never been any peace in the industry, according to him, since such agreements were restored to, decided to ask the districts whether they were willing to reconstitute the Mining Association as a national negotiating body. This is a move to save time and to allow further deliberation between the owners themselves, many of whom are inclined to agree with Mr. Evan Williams. But it is evident that the determination of the Baldwin Government to take an active part in the solution of the coal difficulty has impressed the owners and Mr. Churchill's emphatic declaration that the Government wish to take action on their own initiative if the owners prove stubborn has made them realise the necessity of showing a willingness to negotiate. If the die-hards among them are out-voted, there is an immediate chance for an honourable settlement of the issue.

Stop the Loot.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has, again, been on the alert. It is beginning, fortunately, to watch the interests of Indian scholarships and culture. It is conscious that it cannot any longer shirk its responsibility as a learned institution of established prestige. And, although the time is still distant when it could actively direct the scholarly and cultural enterprise of the intellectuals in the city and outside, in the Presidency, the sincerity and enthusiasm recently manifest in the discussions in the Society make it evident that it will not be in the future, as it has been for some time in the past, altogether irresponsive to the demands and needs of the present and the coming generations of Indian scholars and expounds of culture. One of the most important decisions recently formulated by the Society is its recommendation to the Government to legislate, at an early date, against the export of art treasures from the country. This recommendation and the information the Society has attempted to obtain from the Government of India in regard to the unique finds at Mahen-jo-daro and Harrappa entitle the Society to the whole-hearted appreciation of its services by all those who are endeavouring to build in the present the future of Indian art and culture. The country is very nearly denuded of its priceless art treasures, by the avarice and greed of those who trade in them as well as by the apathy and ignorance of those who should preserve them. The artistic treasures that survive from the past are an indispensable educational necessity. They are the only reliable guidance and inspiration for those who are aspiring to build up for Indian art a future greater than its past.

THE MAHATMA'S REPLY.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

GRANTED SEAT ON COUNCIL.

APPEAL FOR CONCILIATORY SPIRIT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—The Assembly to-day unanimously admitted Germany into the League of Nations.

The Assembly also unanimously voted a grant to Germany of a permanent seat on the Council and increasing of a number of nonpermanent members of the Council.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Motta opened to-day's Assembly of the League by appealing to the spirit of conciliation in order to dispel the last clouds on the political horizon. He urged that a full report of the Committee on the composition of the Council including the admission of Germany should be immediately discussed without being referred to a committee and a resolution should be adopted as a single project. The adoption of the report was necessary to solve the crisis, even if several members had to sacrifice their opinions.

Motta said the portion of the resolution dealing with the reeligibility of the members of the Council should be first referred to the Commission which would later make proposals on the subject.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—The day was devoted to the formation of committees. The first, dealing with legal and constitutional questions, includes Sir William Vincent (India); the second, with the technical organisation, Mr. Jacklin (South Africa) and Mr. Abdul Kadir (India); the third, with the reduction of armaments, Mr. Smith (South Africa), the Maharajah of Kapurthala and Sir William Vincent; the fourth, with finance, Mr. Jacklin and Mr. Abdul Kadir; the fifth, with social and general questions, Mr. Jacklin and the Maharajah of Kapurthala; and the sixth, with political questions, Sir William Vincent, Sir Edward Chamier (India), and Smith.—Reuter's Special.

END OF THE WORLD?

METEOR EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A large meteor or a fireball which burst unusually close to the earth is believed by the experts to be the solution of the mystery of a dazzling light which flashed across England from North Yorkshire to South of London on Monday night accompanied in the North by a great muffled explosion which shook the buildings and caused widespread alarm. People at some places rushed out of their houses panic stricken, many explaining that they thought that end of the world had come.—Reuter's Special.

LEHRTE RAILWAY SMASH.

TRAIN-WRECKERS' CONFESSION

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Berlin.—Arrested in the casual ward of a hospital, a musician, Otto Slesinger (21), and a mechanic, Willy Weber (22), confessed to the responsibility for the railway smash at Lehrte on 19th August. They said they had been unemployed, and penniless for months and decided to derail the train and rob the passengers and the mail. They loosened the rails and hid in the bushes, but were so horrified at the spectacle that resulted that they fled without waiting to rob. The deed preyed on the mind of Weber who confessed to his brother at their father's grave after which the police got the trail.—Reuter.

ALL ARTILLERY CORPS SUBMIT

EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW?

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Madrid.—The Prime Minister's office has issued an official note to the Press stating that there did not remain a single artillery corps which had not submitted to Government. The note declares that the law will be rigorously carried out, but not in a vindictive spirit to make an example. It foreshadows the withdrawal of martial law shortly.—Reuter.

MOROCCO EVACUATION REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Havas Agency says:—A San Sebastian message to "Le Journal" states that the Spanish Minister for foreign affairs has formally denied the report that Spain intended to evacuate Morocco.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

FRENCH MOVE FOR DISARMAMENT.

REVIVAL OF OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A French attempt to revive the Geneva protocol is reported by the "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent according to whom the League Council has referred to its own sub-committee on disarmament the most important proposal previously submitted to the preparatory commission on the disarmament conference by the French delegation on that body which was supported by the Polish and the Finnish delegations.

The proposal aims at revival in a new and circuitous form of some of the most objectionable features of the Geneva protocol of two years ago which proposed that the measure of disarmament to be agreed to by the state should depend on the military, economic and financial help which other states would bind themselves beforehand to provide for such a state. While Sir A. Chamberlain after the appeal of M. Briand and M. Boncour did not refuse to allow the proposal to be examined by a sub-committee he expressed the gravest doubts of its expendiency and eventual acceptance any how by the British Empire.—Reuter.

WANHSIEN INCIDENT

"AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT"

LONDON, Sept. 7.

An authoritative account of the incident at Wanhsien, mentioned in a message of 7th September, shows that the Chinese soldiers boarded the British steamer "Wanliu", forty miles below Wanhsien, on 29th August, and rushed the bridge. The ship's officers drove off the Chinese soldiers from the bridge, but, meanwhile, a sampan full of soldiers which was trying to come alongside the Wanliu was fouled by another boat and sank. The Chinese soldiers on board the Wanliu then seized the compradore of the Wanliu, threatened to kill the captain and remained on board till it arrived at Wanhsien, where H. M. S. "Cockchafer" turned off the soldiers, but on 30th August, General Yangsen seized two other vessels belonging to the same British company and placed 300 soldiers aboard them. The ships were anchored alongside the "Cockchafer" which was heavily outnumbered. The British Consul at Chungking, under instructions from the British Minister at Peking, proceeded to Wanhsien and made conciliatory proposals, but Yangsen was defiant. Finally, H. M. S. "Widgeon" and the merchant steamer Kiawo manned by a naval detachment attempted to release the two steamers on 5th September. They were assailed by very heavy field-gun and rifle-fire, to which they replied. They eventually retired.—Reuter.

FIRING OF SUNDAY LAST

CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Peking.—It is reported that three officers and four men of the steamer "Kiawo" were killed during the firing at Wanhsien on 5th September and a considerable number wounded. The crews of the "Widgeon" and the "Kiawo" rescued four out of six British officers of the two steamers seized by the Chinese. The remaining two, namely, the mate and the engineer, tried to swim to the French gunboat. The engineer succeeded, but the mate was hit by a bullet and drowned.

Thus only two steamers now remain at Wanhsien with Chinese crews who are not likely to be maltreated. The conduct of the crews of the "Widgeon" and the "Kiawo" is described as most praiseworthy.—Reuter.

HANYANG CAPTURED BY CANTONESE.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent has wirelessed from Hankow saying that the Cantonese have captured Hanyang, an important strategic position in the vicinity of Hankow, including the biggest arsenal.—Reuter.

MINE-OWNERS ENDORSE MR. WILLIAMS' STANDPOINT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Mine-owners' Committee, after a three-hours' meeting, endorsed Mr. Evan Williams' standpoint communicated to Mr. Churchill, last evening, but in deference to the Chancellor's wishes, decided to ask the districts whether they desired to reconstitute the Mining Association as a national negotiating body.—Reuter.

HOLDING HIMSELF IN RESERVE.

NO FAITH IN COMMUNALISM.

BUILDING FROM BOTTOM UPWARDS

"STAKED MY ALL ON CHARKHA."

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

Interviewed this morning by the Associated Press as to what reply he had to give to the open letter signed by Dr. Mahmud and others inviting him to resume the public life and call a representative conference, Mr. Gandhi said that he was just finishing his reply to be published in tomorrow's "Young India."

The gist of the reply was, he said, that he was not able to respond to the appeal in the manner suggested by the signatories.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

Replying to the appeal of Dr. Syed Mahmood and others Mr. Gandhi says:—

"Nothing would have pleased me better than to have responded to the public appeal made by Dr. Syed Mahmood and other friends if it was at all possible or in my opinion advisable to do so. The signatories are mistaken in thinking that I have gone into retirement. I have imposed upon myself a year's abstention from all avoidable public engagements. The year is fast drawing to a close. The reasons for abstentions were fully stated at the time. My health and the requirements of the Ashram necessitated rest from toilsome travelling and taxing public engagements. If I have not interfered in the Council matters it is because I have perhaps no aptitude for them. Certainly I have no faith in the Councils giving us Swaraj. I have ceased to meddle in the Hindu-Muslim quarrels because my meddling at this juncture, I am convinced, can only do harm. Then there remained untouchability, national education institutions and the spinning wheel. To these I am giving all the attention I am capable of giving. Therefore, I venture to suggest to friends that what to them appears to be my inaction is really concentrated action. I do not in the least share their pessimism. The Hindu-Muslim quarrels are, in a way unknown to us, a fight for Swaraj. Each party is concious of its impending coming. Each wants to be found ready and fit for Swaraj when it comes. The Hindus think they are physically weaker than the Mussalmans. The latter consider themselves to be weak in educational and earthly equipment. They are now doing what all weak bodies have done hitherto. This fighting, therefore, however unfortunate it may be, is a sign of growth.

LALAJI AND MOTILALJI.

"It is like the Wars of the Roses. Out of it will arise a mighty nation. The bloody way was opened out to us in 1920 but we could not assimilate it. But even the bloody way is better than utter helplessness and unmanliness. Even the ugly duel between Motilalji and Lalaji is a part of the same struggle. Let the enemies of India's freedom gloat over their differences. These patriots will be working under the same flag long before the gloating is over. They are both lovers of their country. Lalaji sees no escape from communalism. Panditji cannot brook even the thought of it. Who shall say that only one is right? Both attitudes are a response to the prevailing atmosphere. Lalaji who was born to public life with Swaraj on his lips is no hater of it. Now he proposes to mount to it through communalism which he considers to be an inevitable stage in our evolution. Panditji thinks that communalism blocks the way and he, therefore, proposes to ignore it even as auto-suggestionists ignore disease seeing that health, not ill-health is the law of life. The nation can ill afford to do without Sir Abdur Rahim as without Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan. Sir Abdur Rahim who wrote a weighty minute with Gokhale on the Islington Commission is no enemy of his country. Who shall blame him if he thinks that the country cannot progress without Mussalmans competing with the Hindus on equal terms? He may be wrong in his methods but he is none the less a lover of freedom. Whilst, therefore, I can make room in my mind for all these various schools of thought, for me there is only one way. I have no faith in communalism even as a stage, perhaps. Better still I have no fitness for work on that stage. I must, therefore, hold myself in reserve till the storm is over and the work of rebulding has commenced.

FROM BOTTOM UPWARDS.

I can but watch from a safe distance the struggle that goes on in the Councils. I honour those who have faith in them for prosecuting the programme with zeal. It is the educated India which is split up into parties. I confess my incompetence to bring these parties together. Their method is not my method. I am trying to work from the bottom upward. To an on-looker it is exasperatingly slow work. They are working from the top downward, a process more difficult and complicated than the former.

The millions for whom the signatories have claimed to write are uninterested in party complications which are above their heads. For them there is only the spinning wheel. To paraphrase a celebrated proverb "The wheels of God spin slowly but most effectively." I am engaged in attending to these tiny wheels of God. Let the signatories and others who care, note that they are ceaselessly moving. Their efficiency is daily and visiby growing and when the storm has blown over, the parties are united, Hindus, Mussalmans, Brahmans and Non-Brahmins, suppressors and the suppressed have joined hands, they will find that the country has been prepared by silent hands for effecting the boycott of foreign cloth. If the signatories regard themselves as my followers, I invite them to follow the lead of the charkha. I have not ceased to lead that little simple wheel which daily hums to me the distress of the masses. For better, or for worse, I have staked my all on the charkha, for it represents to me the Daridra Narayana. God of and in the poor, and in the down trodden.—A.P.

BOMB IN SCHOOL BUILDING

ELEVEN ARRESTS MADE

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 7.

In connection with the alleged discovery of a live bomb in Bisweswari School at Noapara last month, the local "Jyoti" understands that altogether eleven persons including the head-master of Bisweswari School have been arrested under section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act, and also six students of the Chittagong College.

All the arrested persons have been remanded and their residences have been searched. They will be produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on the 18th for trial. It is said in the first information report the accused are described as members of a revolutionary gang who used to loiter near the place where bombs were found and to hold secret meetings.—A. P.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Athens.—An official communique minimises the action of the Republican Guard mentioned earlier, and declares that there is no question of indiscipline. The Commander of the Guard explains that there has been a misunderstanding owing to battalions going on the usual march in the evening instead of in the morning owing to extreme heat.—Reuter.

The Yacoob Street Municipal Urdu Girls' School celebrated the Educational Week on Wednesday morning.

PIR BURIAL QUESTION.

DISCUSSION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Sept 8.

Quite a surprise was sprung upon at the fag end of the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, to-day, when in spite of the protest of the Swarajists, the House took up the consideration of the question of the burial of the Pir in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and a large number of Swarajist members were absent.

The Swarajists that were present wanted that the discussion on the matter be postponed, but by fifteen to nine votes the House eventually took up the discussion, when, Mr. Razzak, a Muslim Councillor, moved that the resolution empowering the Chief Executive Officer to exume the body of the Pir and bury it in a proper place be rescinded.

The discussion was proceeding when the House adjourned.—Free Press.

INDIAN DEPUTATION FROM NATAL,

"INADVISABLE AND UNNECESSARY."

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

Replying to a cable from Natal Indians asking his advice as to whether they should send their own deputation to follow the Union Government deputation, Mr. Gandhi has cabled, after consulting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. C. F. Andrews, that such a step is inadvisable and unnecessary.—A.P.

(Message incomplete).

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

WORKING COMMITTEE'S SELECTIONS.

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Further lists of candidates from the Provinces to Central and Provincial Legislatures, approved by the Congress Working Committee which met at Simla from 24th to 28th August, are now available.

The following are the names of candidates approved for the Assembly:—

CENTRAL PROVINCES, HINDUSTANI.

1. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra; 2. Babu Kundanlal Agarwala (Delhi); 3. Asaf Ali (Behar); 4. Babu Ambika Prasad Sinha; 5. Nawab Sarfaraz Hosain Khan; 6. Maulvi Muhammad Shafee.—A.P.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The folowing is a further list of candidates, approved by the Congress Working Committee which met at Simla between 24th and 28th August, to Provincial Legislatures:

CENTRAL PROVINCES (HINDUSTANI).

1. K. R. Khandekar, Jubbulpore Division Urban; 2. Thakur Lakshman Singh, Jubbulpore City; 3. S. P. Varna, Jubbulpore North; 4. Bechar Rajendra Singh, Jubbulpore South; 5. L. S. Dhagur, Damoh Rural; 6. D. S. Mehta, Seoni Rural; 7. G. G. Mishra, Nerbundda Division Urban; 8. B. M. Awasthi, Hoshangabad Rural; 9. V. D. Salpeka, Chindwara; 10. R. P. Awasthi, Betul; 11. S. L. Choudhury, Narsingpur; 12. G. R. Joshi, Khandwa Rural; 13. Pyarelal Singh, Chattisgarha Division Urban; 14. R. S. Shukla, Raipur South; 15. G. S. Gupta, Drug Rural; 16. B R Subedar, Jubbulpore Nurhudda Division, Landholders.

GUJARAT.

1. Major Joravarsinghji Harisinghji, Ahmedabad District; 2. Haribhai Amin, Broach District.

KARNATAK.

1. Manhunathbhatt Devanbhatt Karki.

PUNJAB.

1. Lala Tara Chand, Hoshiarpur Rural.

BEHAR.

1. Maulvi Majibur Rahman, Purnea; 2. Sadar Maulvi Rafiuddin, Bhagalpur Division; 3. Maulvi Abdul Hamid Khan, Dharbhanga Rural; 4. Maulvi Fazlur Rahman, Champaran Rural; 5. Sheikh Mohamad Hassan, Chota Nagpur Rural; 6. Mr. Nazamuddin, Shahebad Rural; 7. Sheigh Abdul Aziz, East Patna Rural; 8. Syed Rafiuddin Rizir, Bhagalpur Division Urban; 9. Mahammad Ishaq, Muzaffarpur Rural; 10. Babu Rameshwar Narayan Agarwal, Bhagalpur Division Urban.—A.P.

PATHETIC FUNERAL SCENES.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Pathetic scenes marked the funeral of the victims of the cinema disaster at Drumcollogher. 47 coffins were buried in one large grave after a solemn requiem mass which was attended by President Cosgrave who in a speech after the internment said that the disaster came as a great shock to the nation. He promised full inquiry into the tragedy.

The King and the Queen from Abercorn have telegraphed their sympathy to the Governor-General of the Free State. Mr. Cosgrave is inaugurating a relief fund for the dependents of the victims.—Reuter's Special.

CINEMA TRAGEDY INQUEST

LONDON, Sept. 7.

At an inquest on the victims of the Drumcollogher Cinema fire, the proprietor of the cinema said that the projection machine was at the centre of the hall and the films on the table ten feet distant. A candle was burning at the end of the table. All were unprotected, and there was no fire extinguishing apparatus. The operator said he clapped his hands on the burning film, but someone hit the latter with a cap causing the other films to catch fire. He described with sobs the stampede that occurred. The inquest has been adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ENTERTAINED.

Lisbon, Sept. 8.—Lord Birkenhead was entertained at a banquet by the Government at the Lord Belem Palace. The Governor of Macao and a number of other high officials were present.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay visited the Amalgamated Children's School, Kirkee, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Poona and Kirkee Hounds Point-to-Point Team Race on Tuesday.

INDIANS IN MILITARY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

GOVT. SELECTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

A press note issued by the Army Department says, "In his reply to the address of the All-India Cantonments Association which that body recently presented to him, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said with regard to employment of Viceroy's Commissioned Indian officers in the Cantonments Department that the Association was perhaps unaware of a higher standard of education which prevails to a considerable extent in the present day conditions among officers of this class. The result of the recent qualifying and competitive examination which an Indian officer must pass before he is accepted as a candidate for the Cantonments Department fully bears out the views expressed by His Excellency. 23 picked officers representatives of all classes recruited in Indian Army presented themselves for the examination. The test is a searching one and the replies to questions set revealed a very satisfactory standard of education. The number of officers required to fill prospective vacancies as Indian Executive Officers of the Cantonments Department is at present 6.

The following officers as a result of the examination have been selected:—Jemadar Mahommed Azim 10/10th Baluchi Regiment, Subedar S. Paul Singh 10/2nd Punjab Regiment, Jemadar Dharam Singh 3/2nd Punjab Regiment, Subedar Mahomed Ashraf 10/4th Bombay Grenadiers, Jemadar Partab Singh 10/2nd Punjab Regiment and Subedar Rachpal Singh, Indian Signal Corps.—A.P.

THUNDER SHOWERS IN SOUTH

HEAVY RAIN IN N. GUJERAT

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Yesterday's depression is moving westwards and lies this morning over South Rajputana. It has caused very heavy rain there and in North Gujarat.

The monsoon is very weak over the central parts of the country.

Numerous thundershowers have occurred in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Rajputana East, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Rajputana West, Central India West and South-east Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in East Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan South and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches; Yametlin two; Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Dhubri and Shillong one; Silchar two; Dinajpur five; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjeeling one; Kotah seven; Udaipur five; Dessa four; Neemuch three; Pendra one; Bangalore two; Mysore one; Mangalore two; Calicut one; Trivandrum one and a half; Trichinopoly three; and Bellary one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Gujarat and decrease in East Rajputana.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of feeble intensity at its origin about five thousand miles away was reported by the Simla Seismograph at eighteen hours five minutes yesterday.—A. P.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE METTING.

CONSIDERATION OF KHILAFAT DELEGATION REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India has sent the following message to the Press:—"A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India will be held at Delhi on the 23rd and 24th inst. to receive and consider the report of the Indian Khilafat Delegation to Hedjaz. Several other very important matters including the establishment in India of a branch of the All World Muslim Conference (Motamar Islamia) are also to be discussed and decided by the Committee. The Working Committee will meet on the 22nd. Members from every province in India are requested to attend".

KAKORI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

Kakori under-trial prisoners in Lucknow jail have ogne on hunger strike since Monday last. Their grievance is believed to be the refusal by the local Government to treat them as special division prisoners during the period they are undergoing [illegible] trial.—A.P.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

RETROSPECT AND REFLECTIONS.

(By A PARSI).

To-day, all over the world the Parsis will be celebrating the New Year, Yezdezardi 1296. "Ring out the Old, ring in the New" is always sung with eclat, and on this auspicious day of the ringing in of the New, all Zoroastrians, devout or otherwise, will be praying to their Lord Ahuramazda to grant them untold blessings and favours, this year, in their mundane and ultramundane careers but the majority will, of course, be craving for the former only. Yesterday, the New Year eve, was the Pateti Day. "Patet" ("Paitita") means "repentance," hence the "Day of Repentance" has been appropriately reserved for the last day of the year. While it is very easy to pray for His bounties and beatitudes, it is difficult to make heartfelt repentance of the misdeeds done during the year and to make a solemn promise within not to repeat them in the coming year, and to be as godly and godlike as it is possible for a human being, however highly or lowly placed he or she may be, in the social scale. I trust my co-religionists, at least a majority of them, have done this, and conscientiously, to retrace their faulty steps of past year and years, in order to avoid sins of omissions of commissions—a first step towards "to thine own self be true."

To recapitulate the incidents of the past year or to indulge in the prospects of this year, it is not necessary to be either pessimistic or optimistic, but facing the facts squarely an impartial writer should pass favourable or adverse comments as each particular subject warrants. To venture a detailed survey of the past year's activities, or lack of them, with the space at my command is impossible. A general survey is all that is possible.

DONORS' APATHY.

In the past year there was nothing of particular note about the communal activities. There were several achievements of a mediocre nature but none of outstanding merit, one which would produce lasting benefit to the greatest number. Charities of thousands of rupees, and in several instances of lakhs of rupees, there were several, but none of them have supplied, or are likely to supply, the crying needs of the small community. The majority of the donors part with their well-earned or acquired wealth, with good, nay, best of motives—to relieve the misery in diversifed form, of the most needy among the community, but let me here ask how many of them have taken, or are going to take, the trouble of seeing whether their donations are well utilised, whether the persons taking relief are really deserving of such help, or whether there are, or are not, hundreds of others who are more deserving of relief and support, but are not fortunate to get it, having no one to espouse their cause, or, the most important of all, having no one to "exert influence" on their behalf! It has been well and truly said hat it is easy to make money, but it is very difficult to spend it properly. Without exaggeration it can be said in the case of many Parsi benefactors —that they do not know how to spend their money for communal or even cosmopolitan weal. After once parting with their donations they think their duty has ended, and they lay the flattering unction to their souls of having done "some good" to the community or the country. If charities are misapplied, or if their advantage is taken of by undeserving persons, they are worse than useless.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

It is the general complaint that many of the tenants occupying chawls built by donations received from shethias do not deserve such relief as they can well afford to pay higher rents elsewhere. Some of such tenants once they occupy such cheap tenements stick to them like leech in spite of their pecuniary conditions having considerably improved after their occupation, and the Executive who control the chawls and buildings do not go into such details at all, with some occasional exceptions. Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, whose lamentable death has deprived the community of its real and silent well wisher and benefactor has done much in relieving the acuteness of the Parsi housing problem. Her sons, it is a pleasure to learn from the press, are going to continue such help and follow in her footsteps. It is to be fervently hoped many lesser Wadia's will strive to imitate their example. This huge problem brooks no delay. Only about two years more remain for the Rent Act. Even with the existence of the Act, many unscrupulous landlords have succeeded in circumventing its provisions, our artful "limbs of the law" provide them with admirable loopholes to avoid their liability and responsibilities, but with all its defects the Act has still checked slightly the vagaries of these day light marauders, and it is horrible to think of the plight of the paterfamilies who will be all at their mercy, in spite of the fact that many of them still part with nearly one third, or half of their incomes earned by the sweat of their brow. There is yet time for the rich of the community to erect buildings in time either on charity or co-operative basis for the poor and middle classes. Those who still hope for the extension of the Rent Act are living in fools' paradise. We know from bitter experience what help to expect from the capitalist-ridden bureaucracy, white or brown.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

As a striking example of the apathy of the donors in seeing whether their donations are well spent, to the uttermost farthing, is the case of the B. D. Petit, Parsee General Hospital, the total donations of which acknowledged in the press on the 2nd inst. now stand at the staggering sum of Rs 38,38926 of which the bulk is contributed by various donors, many of whom have given thousands of rupees each. Have these worthy donors seen to it that their charities are yielding the best results to their co-religionists of the poor and middle classes, or has the hospital supplied the medical requirements of about half a lakh of Parsis who live in Bombay and the suburbs, so that their poor and middle classes may not be obliged to go to other hospitals, looking to the vast sums the community has donated to the institution? The consensus of opinion is that the institution has not supplied the community's wants to the extent it was believed at the beginning to do. There have been constant complaints in the press about the indifference of some of the hospital staff and of cases of favouritism etc. but the brown bureaucrats governing the institution have remained more or less adamant, yielding at times a little to soothe excitement for the time being. Some years ago the doctors of the hospital resigned in a body, and it is too well-known to need repetition. The "Kaiser-i-Hind", alone of all papers, had the courage to expose fully the ways of the administration and it published the grievances of the doctors. Among other suggestions the paper suggested the appointment of a 'medical' secretary, that is, the appointment of a secretary who was a medical man and not a lay man, and the soundness and wisdom of this suggestion was afterwards accepted by the authorities. But the latter instead of replying to the allegations in the above weekly rushed to another paper for their explanation. Some reforms were afterwards reported to have been introduced, but there seems to have been something rotten in the state of Denmark.

DR. COOPER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Witness the amazing allegations, of Dr. Nowrosji Ardeshar Cooper, M.D., Hony. Physician to the Hospital, who had to sever his connection with it, barely two months age, in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" drawing attention to the indifference of some of the hospital staff, not providing patients with the medicines prescribed by him to several patients. The Committee of the Hospital to whom complaints of these lack of the prescribed medicines and treatment were made remained indifferent. He quotes chapter and verse, so to say, and cites his notes taken down from case sheets. In once instance a poor patient was not supplied with a particular medicine which could have cost about "six annas per day" with the inevitable fatal result. He quotes several incidents in which through lack of proper medicines the patients either left the hospital away disgusted, without cure, or were gathered to the majority, which was a happy surcease of all their miseries and which gave them the rest which they never knew in this wretched world of ours. In some instances he himself paid the price of medicines, and in one case a nurse earning Rs. 15, paid Rs. 6 for 2 bottles of medicines for a poor patient suffering from asthma, malaria etc. Even supposing for argument's sake that all that Dr. Cooper says is not true or that some grievances are exaggerated, even if the allegations are substantially true—and there is no reason why a Doctor of the standing and eminence of Dr. Cooper who writes with remarkable self-restraint and mild language should make exaggerated statements—it reveals a state of affairs which should not be tolerated for a day, especially by the donors who really ought to be the masters. Upto now the Doctor has written three of his series of articles. The public will hear further revelations with bated breath and one would like to know what the authorities have to say in the matter.

Complaints about the mismanagement of another big hospiatl, have often been made in the past, and reforms are reported to have been introduced therein; and my only object in writing this is to show the cause of the continuance of the wail of the poor and middle class Parsis of lack of proper treatment and medicines in spite of the community pouring in lakhs of rupees for the alleviation of human misery.

The Parsis show remarkable activity in starting new mandals, which like the Prophet's gourd grow in one night and perish in one night, or at the most lead a very precarious existence. It is high time a mandal was started, not by notoriety-seeking enthusiasts, but by real well-wishers of the community, to satrt a Donors' Mandal, wherein the interests of the donors of all public charities would be safeguarded. Another useful direction in which such a mandal can turn its activities is the collection of charities which are announced in the papers but many of which are seldom actually given by the worthy donors who have already gained publicity—shall I say notoriety?—in the press, before parting with hard cash.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

The educational problem remains as yet unsolved. With the passing of time it has become acuter, but the same apathy and the policy of "take care of to-day and to-morrow will take care of it self" has continued upto now in spite of the tall talk of starting an Academy or a Central College or some such institution with a high-sounding name. The modern Parsi, fresh from the school or college, disdains to try his luck in petty trades and handicrafts in which his forefathers not only got the loaves and fishes but amassed considerable fortune in the long run by dint of honesty and perseverance. Little learning has proved dangerous in the case of many. The great manufactory of University which turns out hundreds of undergraduates and scores of graduates from the community alone every year, adds to the unemployment problem. With the few exceptions in the case of professionals like pleaders, doctors, engineers, etc., University education, dry, bony useless parrotlike education and bookish knowledge have proved in the case of the majority of youths a veritable Upas tree, who will be glad to hanker after and secure jobs fetching from Rs. 30 to 50 per month. University education instead of showing them their true worth and teaching them how to fight out life's battle successfully swell their heads with the result stated above. Will the leaders of the community still sleep the Rip Van Winkle's sleep? Sound technical education, teaching of useful arts and crafts will alone prove a boon in these days of keen competition.

Giving good religious education to children and adults in schools is another important matter to which much attention should be paid. Something is being done in this direction, but what we want is real practical teaching explaining the true spirit of religious rites, prayers and not parrotlike repetition of certain dogmas and theories put into the young mouths.

MATRIMONIAL ACT REFORMS.

An attempt is being made for the last two years to suggest several necessary modifications and additions to the Parsi Matrimonial Act which was passed as long ago as 1865. It is a wonder that the so-called progressive community like the Parsis have tolerated for a generation the shortcomings of this Act which was framed after the English Act—a Western garb on an Indian figure indeed! Dr. Kaikhashru K. Dadachanji wrote, during the course of the last two years record-making 101 articles in the "Kaiser-e-Hind" advocating necessary reforms. A committee of influential Parsis of different advocations, representing six well-known mandals of the community, was formed. It formed a Sub-Committee which has upto now held 51 meetings. After the consideration of this Sub-Committee's recommendations by the Committee they will be forwarded to the Parsi Punchayat who will do the needful in bringing the matter up before the Assembly. For this useful work the doctor, Mr. Heerjibehedin, the editor of the paper and Committee members deserve the thanks of the whole community. It is to be hoped all those concerned will expedite the matter to have the Amending Act put on the Statute Book, and though the Act may not ressurrect some unfortunate victims of a very imperfect Act from their "living death" to which they are already doomed, it will prove a source of great relief to many in the present and to many more in the future.

MINOR ACTIVITIES.

In several minor fields, for instance, in giving grain free to the poorest, or giving at almost the cost price to the poor and middle classes, supplying free medicines and monetary help to the poor sick, giving doles to widows and the poorest, many ladies and gentlemen have been doing, for a number of years past, silent and steady work ungrudgingly, for which nothing but words of praise are heard all round. All glory to them. They do the labour of love acting on the noble maxim of "Virtue is its own reward". The Charity Organisation is doing also very important work in ascertaining the requirements of applicants to charity funds and recommending the continuance or otherwise, or the granting of relief, according as each particular case merits. The Federal Council, it is to be hoped, will show this year, great activities than it has upto now shown during its short career.

The political life of the community as a whole remained as dormant as in the years past. Persons who take real active interest in politics could be counted on one's fingers of both hands, with several to spare. How long this political inactivity, this political suicide, is to continue, I wonder? Many persons believe that their benevolent neutrality looking to the smallness of the community, in the political field when the two great giants of the Indian humanity, the Hindus and Muslims are fighting for power, that is, loaves and fishes, is ideal, but it is a blunder for which the community has to repent, and will repent ten times more in the near future.

The craze for rushing to courts of law on trivial excuses and on the least provocation continued during the year, though fortunately the help of some well-wishers of the community as arbitrators in the cases, was most opportune. It is to be fervently hoped they will stop washing the dirty linen in the public, and avail themself of arbitrators whenever disagreement arises or cause of provocation is given. The Iran movement received its due share during the year, and though there might be disappointments and hardships in the initial stage perseverance is necessary. By the going to Persia of a large number of Parsis, they will help in solving the unemployment problem of their co-religionists in India, who, for one reason or another, cannot go there inspite of their willingness to do so.

I shall stop at this, and with the fervent hope that the next year's review in these columns may encourage its writer to sing a very hopeful song of at least noble beginnings if not of glorious achievements, I wish my dear co-religionists a very happy New Year!

HOW TO IMPROVE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

SUGGESTIONS BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

On Wednesday Mr. Matubhai H. Kantawala, representative of Baroda Millowners' Association was examined by the Indian Tariff Board. The Association put forward some concrete suggestions which also included increasing the import duty from 11 per cent. to 23½ per cent. and abolition of import duty on machinery. Other witness was Mr. G. W. Burley, Acting Principal of V. J. Technical Institute who said there was no scope for the training of the ordinary mill operative in his institute.

Examined by the chairman Mr. Kantawala suggested the following points to improve the textile industry:—

(1) Stabilising and fixing the exchange at 1/4. (2) 12½ per cent. further import duty on all imported piece goods, European and Japanese making the duty to 23½ per cent. (3) Abolition of duty on imported machinery and yarn. (4) Abolition of town duty of Re. 1 per cotton bale. (5) Reduction of freight on all consignments of railway risk and owners' risk. He also suggested special freight rates for the carriage of piece goods from the manufacturing centres to ports like Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Calcutta, and trade centres like Delhi, Amritsar, Cawnpore and Agra and cotton centres like Beawar, Surat and Fazilka, etc.

Asked by the chairman, witness said he was connected with the Maharaja Mill. His mill in the last 5 years had declared dividends from 41 p.c. to 5 p.c. Some of the mills had paid from 5 p.c. to 6 p.c. while others had gone to liquidation. He repudiated the idea that the textile industry was hit only by the Japanese competition. He asserted it was also hit by the imported goods from European countries. His association did not want subsidy but increased duty on imported goods to counterbalance the exchange.

He thought the present exchange rate was responsible for the trade depression. The recommendation of the Currency Commission fixing the exchange rate at 1/6 was, he said, against the Indian industries and agriculture which would give advantage to the foreign countries by 12½ p.c.

BARODA MILLS.

The chairman inquired how it was that in spite of the depression a large number of new mills were started in Baroda, the witness said most of the new mills had come to grief and many of them were closed down.

Further replying to a question, the witness said in his mill at Baroda, the spinners were paid on piece work and the average rate of pay came to Rs. 22 per month. The average absentees was 5 per cent.

Replying to Mr. Muzumdar, witness said, the average wages in other vocation for menials was 10 to 12 annas for males and 6 to 8 annas for females. There was a shortage of labour in Baroda which also included agriculture labour. No technical education was given to the workmen and he considered the jobbers inefficient. He did not think Kalabhavan boys were of much use to them. The cotton cultivated around Baroda was not of use to the Baroda mills for the class of goods they manufactured.

Replying to the chairman witness admitted that he made changes in the turnout of his production which gave him profits. This he said, was due to the foreign competition.

Chairman:—Then the foreign competition has done some good to wake you up. Is it not so?

Witness:—Yes, we learn by experience.

To Mr. Muzumdar witness said there was no super-tax in Baroda and the rate of income tax on the mills was 1½ per cent. on profits. The agents got 3½ per cent. on sales. The mills worked only 11 hours a day and not 12 hours as stated by a witness some time ago.

Chairman:—What rate of interest does your association pay to the Baroda Bank?

A:—I am a director of the Baroda Bank and so far as I know, in recent years, no member of my association has applied for loans.

Chairman:—Why?

Witness:—Because they are not in need of finance.

Chairman:—That shows you are in fortunate position (laughter).

MR. BURLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Geo W. Burley, Acting Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was then examined. He said V. J. Technical Institute was a premier institute in India. It taught mechanical, textile, electrical and sanitary engineering and chemical technology. Until three years ago, they admitted 30 students to textile department which was increased to 40 now. It was a four years' course, six months of which were spent in outside practice. The mills did not pay anything to the students during apprenticeship. Immediately after the students left the institute, they went as assistants in spinning, carding or weaving departments. He submitted a list to the board which showed that the students after leaving the institute had become spinning, weaving and sizing masters and even superintendents of a group of mills. They had also a class for apprentices which was attended by 53 students at present. There was also a Social Service technical school in Bombay and a technical institute at Ahmedabad but not on the same scale as the V. J. Technical Institute. The former was not started yet. Until three years ago, V. J Technical Institute admitted students from any part of India but recently they gave preference to Bombay students as the Government of Bombay desired that the sons of the tax-payers should get first preference. He thought after two or three years only Bombay Presidency students would get the admission as their number was increasing. The Millowners' Association of Bombay formerly gave Rs. 5000 a year to the institute which was now reduced to Rs. 2000. This, he thought, was due to financial stringency and the reduction of the representatives of the Association on the board of management from two to one.

TRAINING OF MILL OPERATIVES.

To Mr. Subba Rao witness said there was no scope of training mill operatives as the jobber who was a responsible person, was made a jobber, because, he recruited labour, which was illiterate and ignorant. The mill operatives were awfully inefficient and there was no scope for their training in V. J. Technical Institute. The institute admitted only such students who were employable and sufficiently educated. If a school was started supported by mills and Government to educate fully the mill operatives, it would take, he thought a year or two. But this, he said, was a difficult problem.

To Mr. Muzumdar witness said if a training class was opened for jobbers, they would have to be taought in vernacular. But he doubted if he knew even vernacular as most of them were illiterate. Witness admitted that some students complained that the mill managers did not take sufficient interest in their training and were left to themselves to do what they liked. On the other hand, some of the mill managers complained that the students did not care to take out their coats and work hard. He did not think one could get practical experience under three years' training. Six months practice outside was therefore not sufficient. But in spite of this, he said, the institute had been successful as the progress of the past students showed. The four years' training constituted spinning, weaving and bleaching.

The Committee then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

"VACATE HEDJAZ"

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND IBN SAUD.

A largely attended meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held at the Northbrook Gardens on Wednesday night when Maulana Shaukat Ali, spoke on the situation in the Hedjaz. As it was the first public utterance of Maulana Shaukat Ali whose views were reported to have been radically changed after his visit to the Hedjaz as a member of the deputation of Indian Muslims to the World Muslim Conference. An unusually large number of Bombay Muslims were drawn at the meeting which to the disappointment of many commenced nearly one hour later than the advertised time.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who on rising to address the gathering was received with loud cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar" said that he was anxious to go to the Hedjaz for the last 15 years, and he was thankful to God that his desire had been fulfilled. The services of the Muslims of India in the cause of Khilafat and Swaraj would always be remembered and written in golden letters in the history of the struggle of Independence of India. He was sorry to find the sorry spectacle of the national struggle as it was at present growing worse by communal strifes; but he hoped that the brighter days as those of 1921 were not distant. The institution that was antagonistic to the uplift of the Indian nation and the Muslims of India in particular, was spreading its influence far and wide. But the speaker hoped that the Indians who were true nationalists would stand all temptations and threats to dissuade their attention from the national cause.

WOES OF ARABS.

Coming to the subject of the night, the Maulana described his voyage from Bombay to Jeddah and the cordial reception he and his colleagues were accorded there. He said he would never forget that tour which gave him a true idea of the brotherhood of Islam and personal experience of the woes of Arabs in their own Motherland. He and his colleagues were treated by the Sultan of Nejdis as his royal guests and were given all possible facilities. He had, therefore, not a syllable to say against Ibn Saud in that respect. But his duty towards Islam forced the speaker to say that the Sultan had broken a grave promise that he gave to the Central Khilafat Committee when he said that he would not make use of Hedjaz for any personal gain. The Hajis on whose income the Sultan was lavishly maintaining himself and his large retinue were denied all facilities even though some financiers from India and Egypt were prepared to give those facilities at their cost. The Arabs were asked to give away all their fire-arms to the Sultan and be his slaves. All those difficulties and others over which the speaker said he had thrown sufficient light in his interviews published in the Bombay press had, compelled him and many others like him except Mr. Jafar Ali Khan who had for reasons best known to himself, to change their views and ask Ibn Saud to vacate the Hedjaz. Hedjaz did not want any Sultans. He was sure that he was echoing the feelings of the whole Muslim world when he was in the name of Islam asking Sultan Ibn Saud to vacate Hedjaz and play all his political games in Nejd.

With a hearty vote of thanks for the Maulana the meeting terminated.

(Continued from colum 6)

England itself is not very encouraging. George Frederick Watts was never allowed to paint the walls of a Railway Station which was the ambition of his life. And it was by a capricious chance that Madox Brown was able to paint the Town Hall of Manchester. Mr. Herbert Baker the collaborating architect of "New Delhi" has recently read a paper before the Royal Society of Arts, in which he pleaded for a museum of old Indian pictures and other objects of art at Delhi. Of what use is it to place in an Imperial Museum the precious old Indian relics of beauty and skill, if there is no evidence in our new public buildings of any of this vitality to-day Professor William Rothenstein has furnished a more suitable rejoinder. "We may as well be content to sit with folded hands while the singing birds of the countryside are destroyed and then in their stead arrange some stuffed specimens in cases for the education and happiness of the people."

"STUFFED SPECIMENS"

CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS.

The current number of the "Rupam," the well-known Calcutta art quarterly, has published in an editorial note on "The Prize of Delhi Scheme and Official Patronage of Art" a very bold and opportune defence for the claims of Inidan Artists. The following are some of the extracts from the note:—

"In the wake of the agitation for political rights civic privileges and economic demands has come the claim of the living Indian artist Exceptin sanitary occasion the Indian National Congress has never put forward the legitimate demand of the modern Indian artist in the scheme of things in India." "When the scheme for construction of New Delhi were" the journal proceeds, "hatched in official nests Mr. Havell carried on a systematic campaign, very seldom assisted by India for a recognition of the claims of the indigenous architects in connection with the new buildings at Delhi.

BOLD CHAMPIONSHIP

"The New Delni has been," the Quarterly says, "built, British architects had come and gone pocketing their fat commissions, the Indian *mistri* has earned his miserable pittance, but the fate of the Indian artist and the future of Indian art are as black as ever." Indian artists, in all parts of India, have during the last few years showed distinct signs of a new life and, incidentally, have established their right to their great inheritance. In Bengal the sympathy and sagacity of a highly gifted official made it possible for the new movement in painting to enlarge its scope and means of development. And the first official recognition and encouragement to living Indian art came t obe extended in Bengal for the first time. Following this worthy example, an ex-Governor of Bombay boldly pleaded the cause of the living Indian artists for a share in the decorations of the buildings at New Delhi. Taking this as a cue, a committee was formed in Bombay, after a public meeting, to press on the Government of India the eligibility and the rights of modern Indian artists for a share in painting frescoes and executing other decorative works in connection with the official buildings in the Imperial City, and in this connection a 'Prize of Delhi' Scheme has been suggested on the analogy of the 'Prix de Rome" which could be competed for by talented artists from all parts of India, after going through an advance course of Art Education in a Central Institute at Delhi. The matter has been persistently agitated in the Councils and in the columns of daily journals, chiefly through the indefatigable energy of Mr. Vakil, to whom Indian artists cannot be too rateful.

A HOLLOW CHARGE.

The labours of the committee has borne some fruits and as a result of the demand a committee was appointed by the Government with the official heads of the Government Schools of Art in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (Lucknow and Lahore being excluded) with a view to make suitable recommendations on the demands raised by the committee, viz., first for the employment of Indian talent on the decorations of the New Delhi; secondly, for providing facilities for the advanced training of Indian artists. The committee is reported to have formulated their views in the shape of a note in which the committee have suggested the establishment of a Central Institute of Art at Delhi for advanced teaching in mural painting, sculpture and certain other branches of the Fine Arts. Incidentally the committee is reported to have recorded certain views as to the value of the available artistic talent in India at present. They are reported to have expressed the opinion that "Indian artists qualified to tackle important works of this nature do not at present exist! It is our painful duty on behalf of Indian artists to record our emphatic protest against the hollowness of this charge."

There may be, the journal suggests, "thousand and one reasons, perfectly valid and honest, which could preclude the employment of Indian artists, at the present moment, on the Delhi decorations, but surely lack or dearth of local talents cannot be put forward as anything like a legitimate excuse. Assuming for a moment that the available Indian talent is not quite a flaming genius in fresco painting (England by the way, is not particularly strong, in this branch (for the present) the beauty of the Imperial city cannot be tarnished by the designs of even a second-rate Indian decorator. On the other hand, the call to native Indian talent to make a contribution to a serious work of this nature might bring forward the radiant fire which is lying dormant for lack of exercise and worthy opportunity.

THE "SIGNAL FAILURE."

It is the signal failure of political wisdom to refuse to make any demand on the talent and heritage of the Indian artist. The Moghul Emperors made that demand and were able to bequeth to the world its greatest architectural masterpiece. We are still awaiting the supreme gift of the British artist to Imperial India. After all the history of the employment of artistic talent on civic and public monuments in

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

EX-JUDGE OF BO..BAY'S JINGOISM.

FORCE OF MANDATES.

FIRE AND SWORD IN SYRIA

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A most reactionary letter appeared in the "Times" (London) on Aug. 5, and warranted a long and crushing letter in reply. No chance of acceptance attended such a letter, however, therefore we judge it as most clever and useful that the daughty champion of freedom of Eastern peoples, Captain C. F. Dixon-Johnson, should have composed a short letter, which was inserted. In his very effective reply Capt. Dixon-Johnson says:—

"Sir Frank Beamen urged in your issue of Aug. 5 that the only way to eradicate the hostility between Islam and Hinduism is to emasculate both by the superposition of a strong alien rule. I would respectfully suggest that attempts a tsuppression have invariably aggravated the intensity of religious convictions. Intolerance is born of ignorance; the only safe and certain remedy for the present evils is for the Government of India to recognise its obligation to educate the illiterate masses of the people."

Capt. Dixon-Johnson strikes the right note when he exposes the hollowness of the reactionaries' claim that the differences between Muslims and Hindus justifies British domination tnd vitiates a claim to self-government. Because, if there is one thing the disturbance clearly prove, it is the utter failure of British rule both to prevent such conflicts (as it always boasts it does) and to create the education which would tend to render them impossible. We do not here pursue a deep-seated cause, the intrigue of a semi-political character which has stimulated transient matters into the aspects of a national crisis. The time to denounce this scandalous treason to national Unity is not yet.

"THERE IS ONE GOD."

The Revd. F. S. Briggs, speaking at the Missionary Summer School at Swanwick, said that the British invasion of India was the first invasion that had not been absorbed by the population of the country. Perhaps, said the reverand gentleman, this was because the British invaders came from the sea. This argument is not clear. Danes, Saxons and Normans all conquered England and were all "absorbed."

Mr. Briggs said that it was not correct to say that "India was longing for God." For the most part she was longing for the next meal. The things which of late had altered the outlook of the Indian Muslims were, the overthrow of the Khilafat in Turkey, the "Muslim profanation of Mecca," and western education. There were many secret believers of Christianity in Islam. The hindrances to their becoming Christians were increased by the unsatisfactory ethical life of Britons.

Then fohowed a somewhat astounding assertion.

Mr. Briggs said that, although Hindus "can admit Christ into their Pantheon," Muslims cannot. Both, however, were influenced by the teaching of Christians, as also were the Sikhs. This intelligent, and not unsymmathetic, missionary certainly ought to know that Muslims hold Christ in high esteem and attribute to him as a favoured prophet of God the chief position in the announcement of the final judgment of the quick and the dead.

Naturally Muslims cannot admit anyone, even a prophet or a Saint, to a "Pantheon," for such a conception is contrary to a monotheistic faith. No Christian ought to want a Muslim to have a "Pantheon." Does Christianity itself possess a Pantheon, or assembly of recognised gods?

This is what the trimitarian conception has made of a montheism, derived from the monotheistic religion Judaism. It has made it appear to the stranger as a relligion of three gods, sometimes with a fourth (or Goddess) added. And it winds up with an advocate talking about a Pantheon to hold one of these deities.

REDS AND BLACKS.

On Monday the "Daily Telegraph" inserted an article from its Special Correspondent at Cardiff, explaining how it is that the extremists have the upper hand among the coa miners. It is quite simple. It is because the moderate fellows (who are really anxious to accept reductions of wages and increase of working hours, if not overborne), are indifferent attenders at their lodge meetings, and leave everything to the singularly tireless "Reds."

On Wednesday the same leader of British public opinion announces the defect of the extremists by the miners' delegate meeting in London by a majority of 68,000 in a total vote of 88,000. This, it appears, is a victory for the "moderates," and it consists of a decision to reopen negotiations with the coal-owners, through the intermediary of the Government.

There is a fly in the amber, so far as the pro-capital journalists are concerned. They have to praise this vote as a victory of commonsense over the red agitator, yet they have to swallow with as straight a face as they can the conditions of the decision. There are (1) No district agreements, but national agreement only. (2) Opposition to increased hours (3) Any negotiations to be subject to a further Conference at which the views of all the districts will be heard and the acceptance being conditional on their acceptance.

Journals like the "Daily Telegraph" regard these safeguards as out-of-date slogan, inconsistent embargoes, and what not but they also demonstrate that the miners are by no means beaten to an unconditional surrender.

The desperation of the pro-Capital press can be estimated by their printing such rubbish as this:—

The following figures relating to the return of the miners to work were received last night:—Leicester, Tuesday, 783, increase '15'!

The willing serf who reads this glad news on his way to his underpaid clerking in the City, will think that this means the ratting of 783 trade union members. In reality it includes all the safety men who stay underground to preserve to the mines of the County from dilapidation, and the new arrival are fifteen in number.

While the withdrawal of safety men has been regarded (in general, by both sides) as a desperate act in a mines struggle, it has been the custom to punish some supposed underhand act of the owners by withdrawing some or even all of the safety men. They generally go back after a time as the preservation of the mine is too important for miners as well as owners to play about with for long.

So the entire county of Leicester has recruited 15 men to go down with their fellows and earn easy money from the joyous employer.

Added to this, of course, has been an itch to return to work on the part of the less organised of the mining counties, in response to a promise to deal with the miners locally and give them all they ask for, but district by district, not nationally. This desire to "try it out," has only operated in one or two backward countries and is not entertained by the majority of the miners.

THE TANGIER SITUATION.

Captain Robert Gordan Canning, the British army officer who espoused the cause of the Riffi during 1925 and the present year, is now entering on the defence of the Syrians. He still keeps up his interest in the Riffians, and that interest—combined with a lively interest in the control of the Mediterranean—leads the Captain into a press discussion of the situation of the Tangier zone.

The journals are not receiving with entire cordiality—the impudent suggestion, advanced by Spain with assumed simplicity: That Tangier should be allotted to Spain. Neither the wishes of the inhabitants of the race that once possessed the city, nor the terms of an international agreement, seem to be considered for a moment by the Spanish in this preposterous proposition. In fact, they do not claim that they can pretend to rule the zone well,—but only that they could use their position there to suppress any conspiracies and agitations by anyone unfavourable to Spanish misrule in the Riff zone.

Despite rather alarming expressions of polite attention to the "claims" of the Spanish Dictature, Britain is, I learn, far from likely to fall in with any such preposterous suggestion. Gibraltar may be a back number, and have ceased to dominate the situation in the Mediterianean, but "all is not yet last." For the largest naval force of England is in the Mediterrancan waters,—and it is a force larger than any other force there.

It is difficult to see how any naval force can safeguard a land route, but there is considerable talk of England hoping for an arrangement by which either France or herself will connect with India via Syria Iraq and the Persian Gulf. If this is true it counts on the persistence of French rule in Syria; which (if really the fact) spells a sad fate for a Muslim people resentful of subjection and desirous of freedom.

FRENCH "RIGHTS."

France, naturally, claims "traditional interests in the ex-Ottoman Empire." The point not discussed is that those interests are contrary to the rights of self-determination and self-government.

The so-called "capitulations" of the Turks (which word only means a statement by headings or chapters) were voluntarily accorded privileges, accorded in a sort of patent or decree (1st) by the emperors of Byzantium (2nd) by the Turks, who followed their system in many particulars.

The system of concessions, or licenses, became a weapon used against Turkey, when it was not in a position to revoke out of date privileges, and benefits which had become entirely one-sided.

The most formal example of these edicts is the capitulation or concession granted to Francis I. of France in 1536 by the Sultan Suleiman. The purpose of this concession was to increase the friendly relations with France (regular diplomatic relations having started in 1521) but it also aimed at diminishing the privileged position assumed by the Italians. During the 16th and 17th centuries the Italian influence diminished and French influence, religions as well as commercial, increased.

The Sultan Suleiman evidently had in view the attraction to Constantinople of Catholics of other Nationalities than the Italians (of Venice, and Genoa.) The French claimed that, before the Turks occupied Constantinople, the French had secured the right to "protect" the Catholics and their missions. The Pope formally recognised this protection from 1524. The fact remains that all concessions and privileges were voluntary acts and should have been used as the basis of exacting any sort of control over any part of the Empire. As it was, free thinking and anti-clerical Governments in France sent out demands and exacted privileges based on assumed religious protection.

THE SYRIAN MANDATE

Mr. S. M. Haffar provides the following outline of the post-war history of Syria, as the Syrians see it.

Immediately after the Armistice Syria was divided into three zones, known as the Occupied Enemy Territory North, South and East. In these, the direction of the administration was to be undertaken by French, British and Arab officials respectively. The whole remained, however, under the supreme control of the British commander-in-chief Allenby.

The Arab forces were the first to occupy Damascus and all the Eastern zone, as they also occupied Beyrout, Alexandretta, Harim and Antiach on the coastal country. They were, however, ordered to evacuate the coastal regions. For all that they did not leave the last three districts until the end of 1918, when the French were substituted. The Arabs (i.e. the Sharifian army) where confined to the Eastern zone, the so-called Zone A,—so designated in the Sykes-Picot agreement signed by the French and English in March 1916 behind the backs of the Arabs.

A National Government under Emir Feisul (as military commander of the Arab forces under General Allenby) was kept in power until the signing of a convention in Sept. 1919 between the French and Birtish. This provided for "Cilicia" (since returned to Turkey) and for Coastal Syria, to be handed over to exclusive French control after November 1st of the same year. In the East the Damascus Government was allowed to function. But only until General Gouraud, who was appointed commander-in-chief and arrived at Beyrout Novr. 4, had completed his plans for an attack on the Zone.

On March 11, 1920, a duly-elected Constituent Assembly, representing all Syria (very properly held by the Arabs to include Palestine and the Lebanon), proclaimed Emir Feisul King, a title he accepted. A Ministry was formed and the discussion of Organic Laws was begun. Recognition of the new State was asked from the Allied Governments. The question was discussed at the meeting of the Supreme Council at San Remo in April. It is said that Great Britain was in favour of granting recognition, and that it was opposed by France.

THE "MANDATE" IS GRANTED.

In April 1920 the "Mandate for Syria was allotted to France." This may satisfy the people of Europe, but to Syrians it only marks the climax of wicked and undemocratic intrigues long drawn out and marked by tseaties, conventions, agreements and declarations, none of which have any validity in the eyes of the populations of the lands disposed of. In May of the same year the "Damascus Government definitely rejected the French Mandate." Its grounds of human appeal may pass unheeded by the League and its supporters; but how can they ignore the following argument of the said Government:—

That the Mandate contravenes Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

That the Mandate contradicts the Anglo-French Declaration of Nov. 1919.

It is besides unacceptable to the mass of the population.

The French Government would not listen to any objections. It ordered General Gouraud to present an ultimatum to Feisul. This document was dispatched to him on the 14th July with a timedimit extending to the 20th. After recapitulation of alleged French grievances, it demanded acceptance of the following terms:—

1.—Absolute disposal of the railway from Rayak to Aleppo.

2.—Abolition of the conscription!

3.—Acceptance of the French Mandate.

4.—Acceptance of "Syrian Currency" (French under a Syrian name),

5.—Punishment of "offenders."

FRANCE PRACTISES "PRUSSIANISM."

Now, Feisul yielded to the force of the French, regarding his resistance as hopeless. But in so doing he did not consult the representative institution existing in his own midst, and he did not commit the people to any confirmation of his acts or loss of their rights. Feisul prorogued the Constituent Assembly, disbanded the troops, and handed his detailed acceptance of and reply to the ultimatum to the French representative at Damascus at 5 50 p.m. on the 20th, five hours before the expiration of the time limit. For some reason, which has never been explained, this telegram did not reach General Gouraud in time! The French forces had already been ordered to advance.

On the 22nd General Gouraud informed that he was prepared to stop the advance in consideration of the measures already taken, but on condition of the acceptance of further stipulations. Feisul would have probably risked assassination had he accepted such provisions as were now added and he was therefore compelled to refuse them. The incidents that followed always distorted by the "historians." They are wound up with "the fight of Feisul" as of the old law of the strong arm was ruling in the world, just as before the Great War. A sympathetic part of the world of to-day, on the other hand, will remember that this wonderful victory over "Liberty and Justice" was accomplished on a people whose troops had been disbanded. Resistance was only effected by the spontaneous rising of the populace in Damascus. A few thousand men seized the army stores and armed themselves with rifles. With the assistance of only a few hundred regular soldiers under the command of the Minister of War, the little batallion went out to Meisalum to meet their fate at the hands of the French. They were of course defeated and Damascus was occupied on the 25th July 1920; Aleppo on the 23rd.

Captain John de V. Loder, M.P., in his book "The Trust about Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria" (1923) says:—

"Thus was accomplished the vindication of the French claim."

FIRE & SWORD IN SYRIA.

France has since started experimenting on the body of the fallen Syrian nation. Then have followed risings and rebellions. Self-government and self-determination have been thrust aside in favour of the customary French methods of forcible conquest and subjugation. In Damascus alone there are now about 24,000 refugees from the Ghouta villages, burned or otherwise destroyed by the French. These refugees would be glad of bread and water, if they could be given them. But who appeals for them? They are Muslims, not fit for self-government or the good offices of a Christian League Fund.

How very different when a few thousand Nesturian and Chaldean Christians were driven away from the Mosul frontier by the Turks, the tender heart of Europe thrilled with horror. Perhaps because back of the emotion there was the scent of the petroleum But, the difference of treatment is most marked.

September 1926 is the fatal month in which the League must prove itself an independent factor for justice or for ever go down to futurity in the minds of the East as the jackal of the Christian subjugators of the Muslim world.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 8.)

artiele on "The teaching of modern foreign languages". He writes, "By calling into play the pupils' will and reason and by the systematization of Nature's haphazard method into a graduated and organic whole, we shall find it possible to compress into a relatively short space of time an amount of work—the 'translation of experience' into speech—which the same brain in babyhood took months to perform..... There will, of course, be this difference in our method as compared with nature's method of teaching the mothertongue. In the latter, several years are spent in accumulating subconsciously material for future conscious observation and classification—though even here, as is well-known, conscious 'Induction' often takes place very early. But in our curriculum, the two processes will occur at every step. At every step, the acquisition of 'particular' language forms by means of imitation and repetition will be followed by the induction therefrom of general laws to act as guiding principles —i.e. short cuts to knowledge".

English Atmosphere.

The other contention is "that under nature's method a child does not learn to read or write or parse the words; but in A. V. schools, the student is made to learn to write, to spell and to parse the words even before he learns to speak them". Prof. Paranjpe asks, "Is it any wonder that the method has failed?" Even the advocates of the Direct Method will answer an emphatic 'no' to this, if that is the way in which the Direct Method is being practised in A. V. Schools. As far as my knowledge of the Direct Method goes, I have never heard or seen writing, spelling and parsing being taught before speaking under the Direct Method. With such procedure, it is a miracle if the method succeeds. If Prof. Paranjpe means this kind of Direct Method, which has failed to improve the standard of English in the Bombay Presidency, I take the first opportunity of standing by his side.

Regarding the unfavourable circumstances under which the Direct Method is being used at present, Prof. Paranjpe says that a student does not get English atmosphere out of his class and hence has no inducement to use his newly-acquired powers. That the student does not get English atmosphere outside the class room is exactly the reason why the Direct Method creates the English atmosphere in the class room. If the child gets English atmosphere outside the school and is constantly surrounded by English talk, there is no necessity of teaching him English by the Direct Method in school. He will learn it of himself. It should be further remembered that a teacher, teaching English by the Direct Method, has to do something more important than to merely exercise the conversational powers of the students. He provides them with opportunities to use their newly acquired powers, for instance, through oral and written composition. Acquisition is immediately followed by application in the Direct Method.

JURY'S VERDICT ON HORNBY ROAD TRAGEDY

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Nassarwanji Behramji Guzder who was knocked down by a motor car on Hornby Road near Alice Building on Friday last and who died soon after the accident, was resumed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai pleader watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Tricumdas Chhabildas Kapadia whose car No. Y1623, it was alleged, had run over the deceased.

Waman Raghavendra a motor driver residing at Gamdevi, said that on Friday noon when his car waiting near Hornby Road, he had seen the deceased crossing the road. He was knocked down by a motor car driven towards the Museum on the left side and was run over. The car was at once stopped and the deceased was removed from below the car.

The jury then recorded a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage following multiple injuries on the ribs due to the deceased having been run over by a car carelessly driven by Mr. Tricumdas C. Kapadia. One of the five jurors disagreed with the verdict.

EPITOME OF BHAGWAD-GITA

A DISCOURSE BY DR. KURTAKOTI

"The epitome of the Bhagwad Gita" was the subject of an interesting discourse by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti, Ph.D., under the auspices of the Marathi Literary Society of the Elphinstone College.

Professor Banhatti, who presided, said that His Holiness was very well fitted for the high position which he now held on account of the attainments he had acquired viz. scholarship of a high eminence and a disciplined saintly character. It was very fortunate for the society that such a high personage should inaugurate their year's programme with a discourse on such an important subject.

His Holiness began by explaining why he chose the Bhagvad-Gita as the subject of his discourse. The Bhagvad-Gita, he said, forms part of the sacred literature of the Vedic religion to which we have the honour and pride to belong. The book is translated into almost all the principal languages of the world. In India all Acharyas have used it to expound their schools of philosophy. Western philosophers also admire it. Followers of all religions find in it doctrines valued in their own religions. Some Christian Missionaries are inclined to say that the Gita has borrowed its teachings from the Bible, though the former is much anterior to the latter. This shows the interest all people in the world take in the teachings of the Gita and the influence it has exerted on their minds for thousands of years past. The foundation of the civilization is equality. Inequality is not tolerated by anybody. In this Universe full of inequalities we are consciously or unconsciously marching towards equality and it is very beautifully presented by the Gita. Therefore it is a book for all times and always fresh.

SALVATION BY WORK.

What then does the book treat of? In the changed modern conditions does it give us any practical wisdom? Yes. It teaches us to do most efficiently what everyone of us wants to do. In whatever sphere of life we may be, we are to learn to work without passion, faithfully and disinterestedly, to discharge our duties and to work for work's sake. It teaches us that we should be guided by a sense of duty rather than of interest. Self-interest understood in the highest sense of the word does not really clash with a sense of duty. But in the limited sphere in which interest usually functions in most of us, it will be necessary to be cautioned against it. The practicality of the Gita lies in the fact that instead of teaching us to try to reconcile the ideal with our present life. it teaches us to try to gradually improve ourselves till we approach the ideal. The ideal, however high it may be is not a possible one. All of us have longings; none is desireless. We work for rest, but we never get it. There is a constant struggle between ourselves and Nature. Nature goads us on to work, but we want rest. On the one hand Nature is forcing man to be her slave; on the other man is fiercely fighting against her for freedom. If nature is trying to put limitations after limitation to man's power, man is trying to transcend all such limitations. Is this struggle of man in vain, or is there any hope? The Gita proves that man as he is, must work inspite of himself, but it lies with him to choose the line of work. He may work out his own ruin or salvation. To teach how to turn work to advantage and how to work out one's own freedom is a special aim of the Gita. It teaches us to do our duty, in whatever circumstances we may be placed. It teaches us the art of intelligent work.

The teachings of the Gita may be directly applied to the life of a student. In studying, do not think of merely passing an Examination. If you do so, the studies will not be systematic and your health will fail. Study for study's sake if you really wish to be learned and reap the fruit of learning. The Gita thus teaches us to do our work with thought, so that it will result in rest and freedom.

The meeting dispersed after Professor Banhatti garlanded His Holiness amidst cheers.

"OUR VACILLATING LEADERS"

SWARAJIST MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at Matunga on Wednesday, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

The chairman said they had met there at a time of extreme gravity to the National cause to consider a question which he thought of greater gravity than any that had faced the country during the last ten years. He did not want to detain them long because they had gathered there to hear the Swarajist candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Council. Unfortunately in India they at the present time seemed to be inflicted with a number of leaders,—if he might call them as such—who never seemed to be able to make up their own minds and who were always in a state of vacillation, hesitation and topsy-turveydom. No sooner was one policy agreed upon than some of these gentlemen, who were afflicted with second thoughts, began thinking again instead of standing staunchly by the National Congress.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Ginwalla and Balubhai Desai then spoke and the meeting terminated at a late hour.

A fuller report will appear in the next issue.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ BEGUM.

DAUGHTER'S CLAIM FOR GIFT.

ORDER FOR EXAMINING A WITNESS.

In connection with the suit filed by Mumtaz Begum's infant daughter Saadat Begum for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 75,000 out of the legacy left by the late Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla, an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff, before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court, for the examination "de bene esse" of Mrs. Emery, Superintendent of the Jesamine Lodge Nursing Home, on the ground that she was leaving for Europe on Saturday next.

Mr. D.F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mullah, opposed the application on behalf of the defendant. Mumtaz Begum.

The plaintiff the daughter of Mumtaz Begum by Abdul Kadir Bawla who was murdered on Malabar Hill on 12th January 1925, was born on 19th July, 1925. Bawla had bequeathed by his last will a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the defendant. The defendant had received several sums of money on account of the legacy from Rukhiabai, the mother administratrix of the estate of Bawla but there was a balance of Rs. 75,000 remaining due to the defendant in respect of the legacy The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 10th August, 1925, the defendant had, in the presence of Captain C.V. Thornton, then in charge of the Police Hospital, Dr. Sayani, Mrs. Emery, and the defendant's father, mother and brother, declared that she had made a gift of the balance of the legacy to her daughter, the plaintiff. Thereafter the defendant went to Amritsar and there married Abdul Rahman. She had, however, before her marriage, reassured her mother, Vazir Begum, that she had made a gift of the amount to her daughter, and also gave a power of attorney to Vazir Begum to recover all the moneys due in respect of the legacy.

GIFT DENIED.

Subsequently, however, the defendant had revoked the power of attorney, denied the gift and was attempting to recover the balance of the legacy for herself. This suit was accordingly filed by Vazir Begum, as next friend for the infant, for a declaration that the balance of the legacy was a gift to the plaintiff and belonged to her, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from receiving the balance of the legacy.

The defendant denied that she had made any such gift as alleged. The story was got up by Vazir Begum at the instigation of Mahomad Ali, the defendant's step-father, out of spite, because the defendant had married Abdul Rahman against their wishes.

Opposing the application Mr. Jinnah said that Mrs. Emery was a very important witness, and it was essential that she should be examined before the Court and not "de bene esse" before a commissioner. The whole game of the other side was to prevent the witness from appearing before the Court.

Mr. Mulla said that he had no objection to the witness being examined before His Lordship; They were only anxious that the witnesss' evidence should be taken before she left Bombay.

His Lordship, accordingly, made an order for the examination of the witness "de bene esse" before the Court on Friday.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSOLVENT BROTHER.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS IN A JOINT AFFAIR.

An application was made before the Hon. Justice Talyarkhan at the Insolveney Court, yesterday by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Chothia and Co. Solicitors, on behalf of one Chunilal Tulsidas, to be allowed to set off Rs. 16,000 against the purchase-price he had to pay for a property belonging to his involvent brother Hargowan Tulsidas which had been sold by the Official Assignee.

Mr. Colfman appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Official assignee.

Hargowan Tulsidas and Chunilal Tulsidas, who are brothers, were joint owners of a property situated at 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar. The former being heavily indebted mortgaged the whole property to the creditor, and in lieu of his brother's sharein it, he gave to him a charge over his own half share in another property at Girgaon. Hargowan, however, failed to redeem the mortgaged property, and the mortgagor sold it off under the mortgage-deed at a price much less than its real value. Thereafter in 1924, Hargowan was adjudicated an insolvent, and his half share in the Girgain property was sold by the Official Assignee and purchased by his brother Chunilal for Rs. 45,000. Chunilal maintained that the charge given to him by the insolven over the Girgaon property did not adequately compensate him for his foregoing of his own share in the mortgaged property, and he had sustained a loss of Rs. 16,000 in respect of the affair. He therefore, claimed that he should be allowed to set off this loss against the price of Rs. 45,000 which he had to pay to the Official Assignee for the insolvvent's property.

After some discussion, His Lordship directed the matter to stand over till the next court day.

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INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED

The following is the text of the communication addressed to Mr. J. B. Petit, Hony. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association by the Deputy Secretary of the Government of India, Education Department:—

"In my letter No. 493, dated the 24th July, the Association were informed that the suggestions made in its telegram dated the 20th July 1926 were under consideration. These suggestions were:—

(1) that the period within which certain class of persons who had emigrated to Fiji under Indenture may claim free repatriation should be extended to 1935; (2) that returned emigrants from British Guiana, several hundred of whom are alleged to be stranded in Calcutta should, if they are anxious to go back to the colony, be allowed to avail themselves of the scheme of emigration which has recently been approved by the Government of India; and (3) that friendly emigration depots, similar to the one which was established at Calcutta in 1921, should be set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Recommendations (2) and (3) were presumably based on investigations which a representative of the Association had made at Calcutta into the conditions of repatriates who have settled there. I am to state for the information of the Association that the Government of India had also seen accounts of distress among these returned emigrants in the Press and asked the local Government to make enquiries. From the report received by them it appears that there are about 800 repatriates from the various colonies who are living in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. There is said to be considerable discontent among them owing to the fact that they find conditions of work in this country harder and less remunerative than in the colonies. They also probably find the social restraints of their class in India somewhat strange and not altogether agreeable. For these reasons they appear anxious to return to the colonies. But almost all of them are said to have found employment in the docks and local mills and few are earning rather good wages. In the circumstances, the Government of India do not think that any real need exists to give effect to suggestion (3). The circumstances of 1921 were exceptional as distress among newly returnd emigrants was considerable. The Government of India propose, however, to consult the local Governments concerned regarding the need of Government initiative in the direction suggested. The question of permitting such of these repatriates as can be assisted under Section 2 (1) (b) (i) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922) to return to British Guiana is receiving consideration. They will also be permitted to participate in the scheme for the emigration of 500 families to British Guiana under the terms and conditions set forth in the notification of the Government of India No. 240-Overseas, dated 23rd March 1926, as soon as that scheme comes into operation.

2. As regards suggestion (1), I am to say that the Government of India do not think that there is any necessity at this stage to ask the Government of Fiji to extend another five years the period within which indentured labourers introduced into that Colony who are now free may claim a return passage to India."

DELUGE AT MANDVI.

ENORMOUS LOSS & DAMAGE.

Further reports about the havoc caused by cyclone rains and floods combined, in Cutch-Mandvi, received later on Wednesday evening, describe the heavy loss of life and damage.

In Salaya, a suburb of Mandvi, alone, 400 houses have collapsed rendering hundreds homeless and hungry. The plight of other villagers is as bad. The greatest need of the moment is urgent relief to the unfortunate victims of the disaster and so far a sum of Rs. 4,000 only has been collected locally for purchase and distribution of dates and corn among the helpless men, women and children.

APPPEALS FOR HELP.

A petition for help is being sent to the Maharao of Cutch which, it is hoped, will evoke a generous response. The Cutchi merchants in this city are wiring to their agents in Mandvi to give all possible relief to the suffering victims. Help from Bombay, too, is as urgently needed and an appeal for it is being made.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the All-India Students' Conference will be held this year at Allahabad. Delegates from all schools and colleges within India, Burma and Ceylon can participate. Suggestions are invited as to (1) The date of the Conference and (2) The Presidentship. Such suggestions must reach the undersigned by the 30th inst. Copies of the Constitution can be sent to those inclosing 2 annas stamp for postage. All inquiries should be addressed to Shah Nazir Alam, B.A., Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, 11, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad, U.P.

G. I. P. RLY.

BOMBAY-POONA SEASON TICKETS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

The G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee in the course of a Press Note, says:

The 26th meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, was held at Victoria Terminus on the 2nd September 1926 at which the following subjects were discussed:—

Issue of Season Tickets between Bombay and Poona:—An application was received through a Member of the Committee from a resident of Poona in which that gentleman stated that it was necessary for his colleagues to travel between Bombay and Poona once or twice a week and asked that the Committee might consider the issue of season tickets between those stations.

The Chairman explained to the Committee that it was not possible to issue season tickets at a cost of eight or below eight fares per month and that it would be cheaper to purchase ordinary tickets for journeys referred to. In any case, the Railway was not prepared to issue season tickets for long distances such as between Bombay and Poona. Coupon books of 12 tickets available between Bombay and Poona were issued at a rate which represented 39 per cent. reduction of the cost of the ordinary fares and these he considered should meet the case.

Fencing of the line on the Harbour Branch:—A member pointed out that, particularly in the vicinity between Cotton Green and Sewri stations, he considered that since the introduction of the Electric Service there was need for the provision of an unclimbable fence; that some fatal accidents had occurred and a large number of trespassers crossed the lines.

The Chairman said that steps would be taken to put up unclimbable fencing where necessary.

Use of the Vernacular in Consignment Notes:—A merchant of Bombay represented that certain merchants found difficulty in filling up their consignment notes in English as they could not express in English the classification or description of Goods. The Chairman said that he could not see how it would be possible to allow the vernaculars to be used as there were so many different vernaculars and a consignment note filled in a vernacular language may not be thoroughly understood by the Railway officials concerned with the result that it would be misinterpreted. The Committee agreed that the proposal was not feasible.

Footboards on Suburban Trains:—A member brought up for discussion the question of the adequacy of the width of the footboards on the suburban steam trains in consequence of a fatal accident which occurred to a school boy at Victoria Terminus on the 15th July, 1926. The question was raised as to whether the footboard was too narrow or in a bad state of repairs.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the frotboards was in good condition, and of the maximum width allowed under the standard dimensions laid down by Government. Referring to the accident, the Chairman said that the boy was seen to be riding on the footboard as the train was steaming into the station and alighting before the train came to a stand-still, in spite of the fact that there was a notice posted in the carriage prohibiting riding on footboards. —A.P.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, wires under date 8th September.—

Owing to heavy rain, the line between Auwa and Marwar has breached and through communication has been interrupted. Transhipment is impossible. The extent of the breach and the approximate duration of the interruption are not yet known.—A.P.

The Divisional Traffic Manager wires from Delhi under date 8th September:—At about 0-55 this morning a landslide occurred at mile 47/41 on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Shogi and Kathletehat. The line is completely blocked necessitating the transhipment of all trains. Through communication is not expected to be restored before 48 hours.—A.P. U

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

The Secretary Prarthana Samaj acknowledges the following donations in aid of the Pandharpur Orphanage received from 1st May last:—

Mr. Atmaram Rs 10; Mr W N Kothare Rs 6; Mr J G Gadre Rs 40; Mr M B Subbarao Rs 5; Messrs Shamji Hemraj and Co Rs 251; Mr P B Gothoskar 150; Fifth Presidency Magistrate Rs 55|1|9; Fourth Presidency Magistrate Rs 61|6; Mr J H Majumdar Rs 10: Mr Y V Bhandarkar Rs. 25; The Trustees of the Wadia Charities Rs. 500; Mr S R Alreja Rs 31|4; Mr G M Mehta Rs 500; (only interest to be used); H H the Maharajasaheb of Bansda Rs. 500; Mr S Pimpulkar Rs. 9; The late Justice Ranade Charity Fund Rs. 35; President Din Daya Sangha Rs. 5; Mr K N Dewal Rs. 2-8; Mr V B Mogre Rs. 3; Dr T C Khandwalla Rs. 100; Sixth Presidency Magistrate Rs. 20; Mr P B Gothoaskar Rs. 100; Messrs V N and P N Chandavarkar Rs. 50; Mr P S Kelkar Rs. 13; Miss P S Kelkar Rs. 33; Mr M D Thackersey Rs. 100; A Friend Rs. 25; Kumar Rs. 11; Mr P B Gothoskar Rs. 100; Mr S G Savant Rs. 25; Shet Kilachand Deochand Rs. 51; Mr S B Gothoskar Rs. 5; Miss A Bhandarkar Rs. 5; Mr P B Gothoskar Rs 50; Mr P R Javeri Rs 2; Mr Mule Rs 5; A Friend through Mr P S Kelkar Rs 20; Mr Mayachand Tribhuvandas Rs 25; Mr B Jivaram 5; Mr P B Gothoskar 250, Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs 15; Mr C D Dalla Rs 5; Mr S R Alurkar Rs 25; Mr C B Daphatry Rs 5; Mr A M Kajiji Rs 100; Mr Jivraj Ratansi Rs 101; Municipal Gujarati Teachers' Association Rs 60; Mr Shroff As S; A Friend Re 1; Mr S A Krishnaswamy and Ganesh Rs 2; Mr A A Dhurandhar Re 1; The Primary Gujarati Teachers' Association Rs 30.

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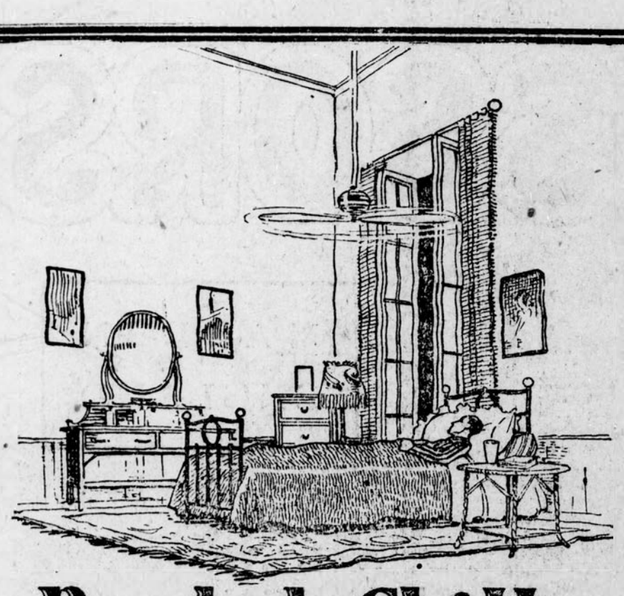

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"HISTORY OR PROPAGANDA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent your recent article on "History or Propaganda" in your editorial columns, I wish to refer your readers to the "Illustrated Times Weekly" of the 5th Sept. wherein they will find the photograph of Sir Frederick Hopkinson, member of the Back Bay Bay Committee, published with a note that he acted as chairman of the Committee during the closing sittings when Sir Grimwood Mears was ill. All the local papers at the time of the enquiry stated that Sir M. Visvesvaraya was the chairman, including the "Times of India," and it passes one's curiosity to find the Editor of the "Weekly" publish a statement quite contrary to facts. Was it to clothe Sir Frederick with the authority of a chairman so that his questionable part in regard to the examination of Mr. K. F. Nariman may carry more weight with the readers especially those who may not have had the facility to obtain the local papers?—Yours etc.

R. K.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY AND IMPERIAL BANK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A grave injustice is sought to be done to the public purse by the Sholapur Municipality. The Imperial Bank of India has a branch here, the office of which is situated since its inauguration outside the city far away from the public activities. When the business of the Bank began to expand, its authorities thought of shifting into the heart of the city and purchased a plot on the Revni Scheme measuring about 10,500 square feet from Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay, the President of the Municipality, who had purchased it from the Municipality in the auction of the rate of Rs. 1/3 per square feet in the boom period when some of the plots were sold by a public auction. Dr. Mulay subsequently sold that plot to the Bank at the rate of Rs. 2 per square feet.

The Bank authorities however, found that the new site also was not quite suitable to the expansion of the Bank's activities in helping the development of local commerce. They, therefore, decided to go nearer to the business centre but the difficulty was what to do with their present plot. The President proposes to offer to the Bank on behalf of the Municipality in exchange for the plot, another measuring about 40,000 square feet and much more important than the former and nearer to the business centre, without any additional payment to the Municipality by the Bank.

The question is agitating the public mind here very acutely and the local papers are doing their best to give expression to the acute feeling of the public against the proposal, which, if passed, will cause a loss of about Rs. 30,000 to the public purse of the Municipality for the benefit of a big commercial concern.

Yours etc.

B. S. DEGAOKAR.

Sholapur, Sept. 3.

"KOVILAN"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am rather surprised to note from the report of the performance of "Kovilan" by the Vani Vilas Sabha, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, that the dual role of Madaki and Karnaki was assumed by one and the same individual. This is a puzzle to me, as indeed it is to several others. I made enquiries to ascertain as to how far this report was based on facts and now find that it is not only true but that there was not even a change of dress when the same individual was playing the two different characters.

Madaki and Karnaki are the two important female characters in the drama-Madaki embodying all that is sensual, all that is of the world; whereas Karnaki is the human incarnation of Goddess Kali herself. The idea of a dancing girl, as Madaki is, suddenly transforming herself on the stage to the virtuous Karnaki whose feelings and emotions are completely in variance with those of Madaki, savours something of a farce and is not only revolting in the extreme but is a misinterpretation of the dramatic art.

I take this opportunity of sounding a note of warning to the Sabha not to commit such a mistake in future.—Yours etc.

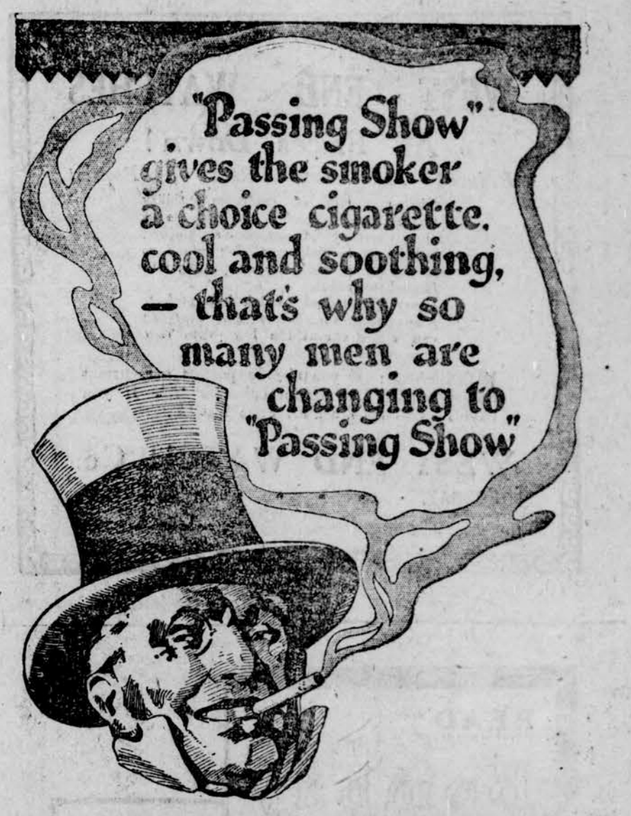
ANTI-BLUFF.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr Savarkar is standing for the ensuing election for the North-Bombay Non-Mahomedan constituency. In his manifesto he states that he is a member of the Indian National Congress and is a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its Council and now stands for election on behalf of the "Congress Responsive Party". May I crave to know through the medium of your columns whether the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has created the "Congress Responsive Party" along with the "Congress Swaraj Party" for which Mr. Ginwalla is standing as a candidate. If this Savarkar Party was formed under the Congress mandate I wish the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should so declare for the information of the voting citizens of the North Constituency.—Yours etc.

Y. S. THACKERAY.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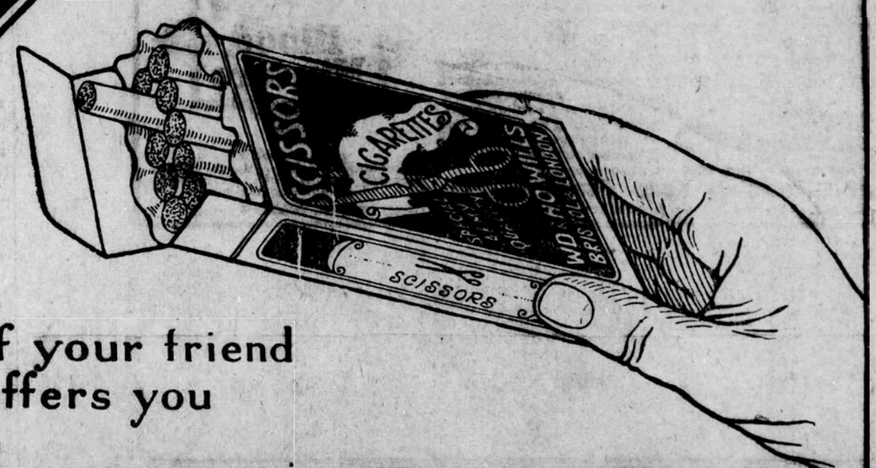

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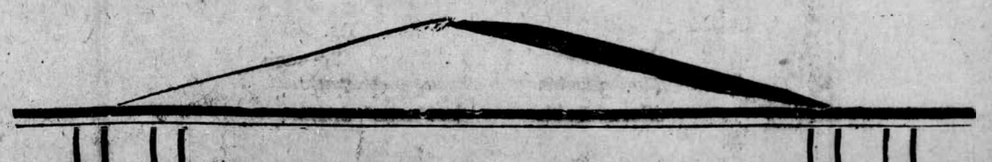

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